

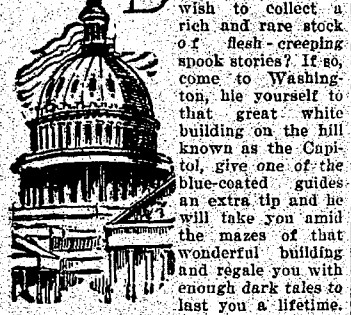
WASHINGTON GHOSTS

SHADES OF GREAT MEN HAUNT THE CAPITOL.

A Correspondent Says Among Them Are the Spirits of President John Quincy Adams, Vice President Henry Wilson and Black Jack Logan.

Spooks in High Life.

Washington correspondence.



Do you believe in ghosts? Do you wish to collect a rich and rare stock of flesh-creeping spook stories? If so, come to Washington, the great white building on the hill known as the Capitol, give one of the blue-coated guides an extra tip and he will take you amid the mazes of the executive building and regale you with enough dark tales to last you a lifetime. Or, if they do not satisfy you, pick acquaintance with one of the seedy, hungry-looking individuals who will find at the foot of the granite staircase, who tell you one is a professional guide and ask him to point out to you all the haunted houses in the city and tell you their weird histories. And either of these gentlemen will tell you what they believe to be the plain, unvarnished truth. The Capitol police have strange things to tell about the corners and passages of the building after nightfall. The ghosts they tell about are not simple, everyday visitors from the land of the unseen, but the shades of distinguished men in the nation's history. The majestic spiritual ego of John Quincy Adams, once president of the United States; of Vice President Henry Wilson, a Massachusetts statesman, and of Gen. John A. Logan, famous in field and forum, are said to haunt by night the echoing halls where legislators tread by day.

When the redoubtable Andrew Jackson was assassinated, March 4, 1829, Adams retired for a short while to private life. It was not until Feb. 21, 1848, that he died. He was at that time a representative, and his passing away was tragic. During a session of the House he suddenly slipped from his seat to the floor. Apoplexy, the doctors said. He was borne to a room in the Capitol, where many hours later he died, with but a few murmured words.

It was not long after the unhappy event that there was whispering among the officials who took care of the Capitol Building after dark that someone like unto the dead Adams was seen night after night to pass out of the speaker's room, in which the ex-President had his study, into the House chamber, which is now a state hall, and wander about among the seats. It would pause beside the chair occupied by Adams, then gradually fade away into nothingness. After the seats were removed and statues placed in the hall the change apparently discontinued the distinguished ghost, for according to the best authorities, those who claimed to have seen the whole proceeding, the shade of the statesman wandered around and around the chamber, and finally passed out without apparently having found his former place of daily occupation. But later a small bronze tablet was fastened to the floor, through the good offices of somebody who felt sorry for the ghost, upon the spot where John Quincy Adams' chair used to stand, and then it is said the ghost walked as before, with every evidence of being once again at peace. This particular shade was seen on Feb. 21, last, and is not expected again until that date.

What purported to be the ghost of the beloved Vice President is said to move and have its ethereal being in the Vice-President's room, the marble room, where the Senators receive their callers, and in the corridors thereabouts. It was while in the first named apartment that Mr. Wilson was also suddenly visited by the angel of death, and he, too, remained with him until Nov. 22, when he died, after three severe shocks of apoplexy.

The apparition supposed to represent this poor man is occasionally declared to manifest itself suddenly, as it evolved out of the thin air, and as it quickly vanished on the approach of a mortal.

The spirit of Black Jack Logan is said to make its appearance at exactly twenty minutes after 12 o'clock midnight. The general was at one time chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and out of this committee room he emerges, taking care to close the door after him, and glides wraith-like down the corridor, disappearing without trace or sound. This is perhaps the most substantial of all the Capitol ghosts, for there are numbers of persons ready to attest having witnessed his mysterious passage through the gloomy halls.

But it does not take the actual appearance of these shades to make the Capitol a place of gloominess and awe at night. In the stillness that pervades a door shutting at one end of the long building may be faintly heard at the other, and a step in the rotunda will send back from all sides with startling echoing. It is one of the stories that every night there is a sound in the portico of the Senate wing as of some one scrubbing the marble floor and the noise of water being thrown down on it is plainly audible. Capitol officials tell of an aged negro who used to be one of the sweepers, and who died a number of years ago, and who, they say, performs his early morning duties of washing up just a few hours before daybreak each day. This ghostly individual is the unseen terror of all the negro laborers who clean up around the Capitol, and they will not work without plenty of light on the subject.

It would give a third person the fright of his life to walk across statutory hall at midnight and in the dark. In no place in the vast building are the echoes so strange or so ghostly. There are a number of who tell of seeing a figure, by stepping upon it and speaking one, astonished to hear his voice coming up apparently beneath his feet. It is a trick the guides have of startling their customers by stepping up behind some pillar and, just at the moment when the unwary tourist stands on a certain stone, giving voice to a harsh, hoarse whisper that will reverberate in ghostly accent close in his ear.

IOWA POPULISTS.

The State Convention in Des Moines.

The Iowa Populist State convention held in Des Moines was the largest in several years. All but seven counties were represented and about 600 delegates were present. In addition to the State leaders, National Chairman H. B. Taubeneck and Gen. J. S. Corcoran of Ohio were present and made speeches. The temper of the convention was conciliatory and radical action was avoided, the convention falling in line with the wishes of Gen. J. B. Weaver. There was a considerable undercurrent of Boies talk among the delegates, and the hope was freely expressed that the Democratic convention at Chicago would split on the issue of both wings nominate candidates. If this is done the Iowa Populist delegation at St. Louis will undoubtedly seek to have the silver Democratic nominee for President endorsed, especially if Boies should be the man. Gen. Weaver, who acted as temporary chairman, said: "If we lose the fight this fall it will be death to our cause this side of revolution. If the gold men win they will refund \$500,000,000 of treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds. That is the issue. We are in the crisis and must win."

After his address at the opening of the convention Gen. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following majority report: Resolved, That the delegates to the St. Louis convention be instructed to do all in their power to secure a union of all the reform forces on a common ticket and a platform embodying the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform, with a further resolution favoring the initiative and referendum.

The minority report was: We recommend the adoption of the Omaha platform in full, with initiative and referendum added.

A brief but exciting discussion of the majority report was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The following delegates to the St. Louis convention were selected by the districts named: First district, G. W. Davis of Louisa and J. M. Holland of Henry; second, Dr. C. W. Wilson of Jackson and T. A. J. Gray of Muscatine; third, Justin Wells of Hardin and C. G. Colvin of Blackhawk; fourth, L. H. Weller of Chickasaw and M. H. Daly of Floyd; fifth, W. H. Calhoun of Marshall and L. S. Wood of Calhoun; sixth, S. W. Brunt of Keokuk and John H. Clarke of Monroe; seventh, E. L. Taylor of Warren and J. P. Rogers of Dallas; eighth, J. N. McClannahan of Wayne and E. J. Willets of Page; ninth, A. M. Hutchinson of Pottawattamie and L. H. Hull of Guthrie; tenth, J. C. Baker of Palo Alto and Benjamin Spear of Green; eleventh, John Bevis of Iowa and M. D. Baumer of O'Brien.

Gen. Weaver was chosen to head the list of delegates at large to St. Louis by acclamation.

BROAD GAUGE PLATFORM.

Ohio Prohibitionists Abandon Their Fight on the Single Issue.

In the Ohio Prohibition State convention at Indianapolis there was a spirited contest of the committee favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the minority advocating free coinage at a ratio to be fixed by law. The majority report was adopted. The platform declares in brief:

Favors woman suffrage; opposes alien ownership of land; favors government control of railroads and telegraphs; advocates the raising of revenues by taxation on property and incomes, import duties to be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations; declares for Sunday rest; opposes public appropriation for the purchase of public works; election of President, Vice President and Senators by direct vote; favors liberal pensions; asks for a revision of the immigration laws; favors letting aliens vote after one year from the time of full naturalization; favors the initiative and referendum, and declares for free coinage at 16 to 1.

After the platform had been adopted the following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Alvin Crabtree of Springfield; for Supreme Judge, M. B. Chase, of Marion; for Dairy and Food Commissioner, Joseph Love, of Coshocton; for member Board of Public Works, Charles E. Jeff, of Cincinnati; for electors-at-large, B. J. W. Ball, of Mount Vernon, and W. B. Benfield, of Dayton.

Nine delegates to the national convention were chosen, as follows: G. J. Acklin, Dayton; H. A. Thompson, Springfield; H. A. Thompson, Springfield; B. S. Thompson, Springfield; L. B. Logan, Jackson; G. T. Stewart, Norwalk; Seth H. Ellis, Springfield; F. H. Jones, Wellsville; Florence Richards, Ottawa.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

Indorse President Cleveland and the Free Coinage of Silver.

The Alabama Democratic State convention nominated a full ticket, headed by J. T. Johnston for Governor. The resolutions adopted advocate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, instruct the twenty-two delegates from the State to vote as a unit on all questions at the Chicago convention, advocate the repeal of the 10 per cent State bank tax, favor honest elections and the legalizing of primary elections. The convention enthusiastically applauded the mention of President Cleveland's name and adopted a resolution indorsing his foreign policy and the appointment of Southern men to cabinet positions, but disapproving his financial policy. The votes in the various stages of the convention's proceedings showed the relative strength of the two factions to be about 33 to 101 in favor of Captain Johnston and the free silver men and against the Democrats who, under the leadership of Congressman Clark, hold to the financial policy of the national administration.

Political Pot.

Populists of Nebraska will meet in Grand Island July 15 to select State delegates. A nominating convention will be held in Hastings at some date in August, to be fixed by the executive committee.

The Connecticut Republican State convention met in New Haven and selected delegates to the national convention. The platform opens with a declaration in favor of a protective tariff and the reciprocity plan advocated by the late James G. Blaine. Upon the currency question the convention says: "We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper money, either by the Government or the banks; the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold."

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN.

An Egyptian Camel Corps, Armed Men with Modern Breech-Loading Rifles, Patrolling the Hot Sands in Search of the Enemy.



They are the world are now fixed on the Soudan, where the Anglo-Egyptian expedition is marching toward Dongola to crush the power of the Khalifa Abdullahi who succeeded the Mahdi, of Khartoum fame. The advance guard of the expedition has reached Akasheh, between the second and third cataracts of the Nile, without encountering any of the Khalifa's forces, which it is believed are concentrated at Dongola. The frontier march of the expedition is through the

OHIO HAS A CYCLONE.

Two men instantly killed—scores of houses and barns demolished. A cyclone which proved fatal to two persons and which did damage amounting to many thousands of dollars passed across Sandusky County, Ohio, Monday afternoon. It was just 3 o'clock when a big black, whirling cloud was seen in the southwest approaching at a fearful speed and apparently headed for the heart of Fremont. People on the streets cried out to each other in fear and ran in search of a place of refuge. In five minutes the cloud had gone on its way, passing close to the city's western outskirts and disappearing in the distance. In its wake was a path of desolation, ruin and death. William L. Greene, together with his son James, and the latter's family, occupied a large frame residence on a farm directly in the path of the storm. The house was crushed, W. L. Greene was killed outright and his mangled remains carried some distance from the site of the building.

Mrs. James Greene was badly injured and will probably not recover. Her infant child was peacefully sleeping in a cradle when the house was struck. The cradle and its occupant were picked up like a feather and carried quite a distance in an adjoining field. When the train of the cradle was smashed, but the babe was unharmed.

At the farm of Amos Hetrick John Low and Hetrick were shearing sheep in a barn. The barn was leveled to the ground. Low was blown out of the barn across a forty-acre field and died instantly. Hetrick escaped with light injuries. A young child of Charles Tucker's was badly injured by flying pieces of timber. Abraham Fought, a farmer, was struck and an arm and leg were broken. Ruins, scattered far and wide, are all that are now left of what were a few hours ago many ideal country houses and farms.

At Muscatine creek, where the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad lies in the path of the storm, fearful damage was done. A large tree was blown across a freight train, striking the caboose, crushing it like an egg shell. Several train men were in the caboose at the time, but they miraculously escaped injury. Booktown, the small hamlet, was laid waste. Not a building is left standing.

The roof of the Hatfield brick school house, three miles northwest of Escholt, was blown off and the gable end fell on the school while the children were in it. Charles E. Jeff, of Cincinnati, for electors-at-large, B. J. W. Ball, of Mount Vernon, and W. B. Benfield, of Dayton. Nine delegates to the national convention were chosen, as follows: G. J. Acklin, Dayton; H. A. Thompson, Springfield; H. A. Thompson, Springfield; B. S. Thompson, Springfield; L. B. Logan, Jackson; G. T. Stewart, Norwalk; Seth H. Ellis, Springfield; F. H. Jones, Wellsville; Florence Richards, Ottawa.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ZOO.

New York Is to Have One That Will Cover 300 Acres.

New York is to have a zoological garden that will surpass anything of the kind ever before known. Plans have nearly been completed by the New York Zoological Society, which is made up of some of the representative men of the metropolis, to give that city a zoo that will be in keeping with its importance.

SOME OF THE MAGNATES OF THE NATIONAL GAME.



The biggest existing zoological garden has sixty-six acres, but the one proposed will greatly exceed these figures. A site for the garden has not yet been selected, but 300 acres will be set aside somewhere in the city for the purpose. When a suitable place is found buildings, etc., will be erected and the society will make a call for popular subscriptions. It is hoped by this means to raise \$250,000, which the Legislature will be asked to increase to \$400,000.

A new principle will be carried out in 54 feet and of the inner 46 feet. These drums are coupled together by sixteen lattice braces. Underneath each of the drums are seventy-two cast steel rollers, with faces 10 1/2 inches wide. The seventy-two wheels under the outer drum are each 24 inches in diameter, and those under the inner drum are 30 7/16 inches in diameter. The whole weight of the bridge rests on these rollers when the draw is open.

Gov. Atkinson, of Georgia, paid a visit to the G. A. R. colony at Fitzgerald, Ga.

CROP PROSPECTS EXCELLENT.

Timely Rains and Warm Weather Encourage the Farmers.

The Government reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country, and the general effect of the weather upon the cultivation, growth and harvest of the same, show that the unusually warm weather throughout the central, eastern and southern portions of the country has rapidly advanced the season, which has been unusually backward, and has been very favorable for farming operations and growth of vegetation, which has been remarkably rapid. Winter wheat has shown marked improvement generally and is reported as doing well in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and in portions of Missouri, and, while an improvement has been noted in Kentucky and West Virginia, the condition of the crop in these States is poor, some having been plowed up. In sections of Missouri and Texas, winter wheat seeding is well advanced in Southern Minnesota and is about finished in portions of Eastern South Dakota, where some of the early sown is up. In North Dakota no seeding has yet been done. Preparations for corn planting have been pushed rapidly during the week, and in the more southerly sections planting has continued with much activity. Some corn has been planted in Illinois and Nebraska, and planting will be begun in Iowa this week. Cotton planting has continued under favorable conditions, and in the central and southern portions of the cotton region is coming up generally to a good stand. Germination, however, has been slow, owing to the drought in some sections of the western portion of the cotton region. General rainfall would prove of much benefit from the Ohio Valley southward, and also in Texas, where rain is needed to insure a stand of cotton. The report by States follows:

WAR DAYS RECALLED.

Survivors of the First Troops Retrace the Old Line of March.

Thirty-five years ago last Thursday the first Union troops to respond to President Lincoln's proclamation asking for volunteers started on their way to the defense of the capital. One hundred and thirty-five survivors of those Pennsylvania militia companies celebrated the anniversary by following the same line of march, but their reception in Baltimore in 1861 was somewhat different from that of 1861. They represent what is known as the First Defenders Association, the living remnants of five battalions of militia, numbering nearly 700 men, as follows: The Washington artillery and national light infantry of Potomac, the Ringgold rifle artillery of Reading, the Logan guard of Levittown and the Allen infantry of Allentown.

President Lincoln issued his proclamation on the 15th of April. The same day the officers of these companies reported at Harrisburg with their men, and on Tuesday, April 16, having been mustered in, they boarded a train on the Northern Central Railway and started for Baltimore. There they were compelled to change cars and march through the city. Although a platoon of police furnished them an escort, they were followed by a mob of several hundred persons, who threw stones at them as they marched.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS MARTIN.

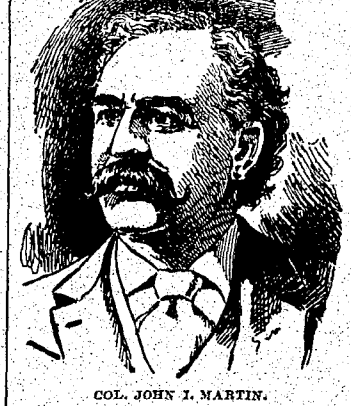
Prominent St. Louis Lawyer Who Will Preside at the Chicago Convention.

Col. John I. Martin, who will fill the important function of sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic national convention, is a St. Louis lawyer who is widely known to Missouri. He was born in St. Louis in 1848, and early in life was of material assistance to his parents, who were in straitened circumstances. He was a driver of a levee draw when he went into politics, and was elected to the Missouri Legislature. At that time he was the youngest man ever elected to the Missouri Assembly. Col. Martin then read law in the office of Col. Robert S. McDonald, one of the leading lawyers in St. Louis, and for many years has been well known for his ability in criminal cases. Col. Martin has been prominent in fraternal and benevolent orders. He is a whole-souled, generous, genial man, very popular in St. Louis and throughout his State.

Those World's Fair Medals.

The long-expected distribution of Columbian World's Fair diplomas and medals has begun at last, and Monday about

5,000 diplomas and medals, covering all of the successful German exhibitors at the fair, were turned over to Baron Thielmann, the German ambassador, who will ship them immediately to his Government for distribution. Those awarded to American exhibitors will be ready for delivery within the next ten days or two weeks at the furthest, and the shipments to England, France, Russia, Spain, Italy and other foreign countries will be ready for delivery to their respective diplomatic representatives here within the next month.



COL. JOHN I. MARTIN.

and was elected to the Missouri Legislature. At that time he was the youngest man ever elected to the Missouri Assembly. Col. Martin then read law in the office of Col. Robert S. McDonald, one of the leading lawyers in St. Louis, and for many years has been well known for his ability in criminal cases. Col. Martin has been prominent in fraternal and benevolent orders. He is a whole-souled, generous, genial man, very popular in St. Louis and throughout his State.

A month ago P. Scott, a prominent merchant of Toronto, committed suicide by jumping off the Rosedale bridge. A week later J. Long, the head waiter of the Albany Club, initiated him with fatal results, and now John Strachan, one of the locked-out tailors, has made the same terrible leap. Although fatally injured, he is still living.

Coal miners in convention at Philadelphia, Pa., representing the central and northern fields, decided to accept the advance of 5 cents a ton offered by operators.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hendrick, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and alternate Sundays at 1:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 353, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month. M. A. BATES, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKLEY, Post Com.

J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. J. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, R. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 88, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. D. E. BRADEN, W. M.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

EDD BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com.

POLLY BROOKMAN, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. O. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign. Collections a specialty. STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

F. E. WOLFE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Office hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.

Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Fine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER.

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsula avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, and newly built, furnished in first-class style, and kept by experienced hands. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commercial travelers.

TONY LARSON, Manager.

H. F. HARRISON,

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop next corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers. Oct. 1, '96.

Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job Printing

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order is what we ask.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

BRAYTON, MICHIGAN.

TRADE IS NOT BRISK.

RETAIL STOCKS ARE YET VERY LARGE.

Prices of Commodities Lowest Ever Known—Clerk's Dishonest Scheme—Cripple Creek Almost Annihilated—Death in the Storm.

Trade Still Falts.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Business has been favored by seasonable weather, and the distribution of products has made fair progress, not yet reducing retail stocks to the point where they will be materially improved by the position of the market. These stocks have apparently been large ever since the fever of buying last fall, and the actual buying for consumption smaller than has been generally realized. Hence all the great industries are embolized by lack of adequate demand, and in some cases the accumulation of goods in anticipation of demand has gone about as far as it can. Strides of some importance are threatened in building and window glass trades. Prices of commodities are on the whole lower than ever before. The fall in agricultural products is less than it was April 1, but in farm products greater."

EGBERT'S FEARFUL CRIME.

Without Cause Commits Wholesale Murder and Suicide. Peter Egbert, a Rockville, Ind., carpenter, 22 years old and unmarried, Saturday morning, without apparent cause or provocation, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Herman Hach and two children, next door neighbors. He then reloaded his gun, and, going up town, saw Sheriff W. M. Mull and Deputy Sheriff William Sweet in the National Bank stairway. Egbert shot the sheriff in the back of the head, killing him instantly. Deputy Sheriff Sweet was shot in the right arm, and the neck, being instantly killed. Egbert then made his escape to the fair grounds, just outside of town. A posse was immediately organized and started in pursuit. Fifty or more men, armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols surrounded the grounds. When he saw escape impossible, the murderer killed himself. Miss Florence Egbert, the sister of the murderer, when she heard the details of the horrible affair and that her own brother was the central figure of the various tragedies, became frantic and died immediately from the shock. She was in bed suffering with typhoid fever.

TAPS A COFFEE VEIN.

Dishonest Employee of a Firm in a Plot with the Brown Berries. One or more employees of the wholesale grocery house of Bennett, Rea & Co., of Terre Haute, Ind., were so desirous of getting bicycles that they opened not less than 500 packages of coffee to get the coupons for a certain number of which the manufacturers give a bicycle. When a change was made in the wall of the building on the ground floor it was found necessary to remove some bricks from the floor. At once there flowed from the aperture thus made a torrent of the brown berries. The men who had been working got into the wrong place, but his surprise was exceeded by that of the clerks. It was found that the floor from the third floor to the basement was full of coffee. Another floor was opened, and it, too, was full of the loose coffee. The fines are not used because the house is heated by steam. Some one had been opening the packages of coffee, taking out the coupons and throwing the coffee into the floor. For some time the foreman of the department has been reporting that he could not make his coffee stock balance with his account, but he could not imagine how the shortage occurred.

MINING TOWN BURNED.

One Million Dollars in Property Quickly Swept Away. Cripple Creek came near being annihilated Saturday by a fire that swept away in a short time 250 buildings and entailed a loss of upward of \$1,000,000, with only \$250,000 insurance. The desperate method of dynamiting buildings in the path of the flames saved what is left of the town. An accident occurred which lost a fireman his leg. He was placing a big charge under the Sisters' hospital when it exploded, blowing his leg off. The burial district is to be rebuilt at once, with brick and stone buildings.

National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

Club	W.	L.
Philadelphia	6	4
Pittsburgh	5	5
Cleveland	4	6
Chicago	4	6
Cincinnati	5	4
St. Louis	5	4
Baltimore	4	6
Boston	4	6
Brooklyn	3	7
New York	1	9
Louisville	1	9

Western League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the Western League:

Club	W.	L.
Kansas City	4	1
Columbus	3	2
Detroit	2	3
Milwaukee	2	2
Indianapolis	1	2
Grand Rapids	1	2
St. Paul	1	2

Law Makers Are Sent Home.

The sixth session of the seventh parliament of the dominion was prorogued Thursday night. Lord Aberdeen was accompanied from Rideau hall by the customary mounted escort and was received at the parliament buildings by a guard of honor while cannons boomed from Nepean point.

Troopers Eject State Militia.

United States troops from Fort Canby have taken possession of and are now occupying Sana Island, having ejected Washington State militia therefrom. The State troops were protecting fish traps from striking fishermen. Sana Island belongs to the Federal Government.

Incendiary Blaze at Manchester.

Fire at Manchester, Conn., destroyed property of the value of \$30,000. The heaviest loss was on the tobacco warehouse of Harkman Brothers, \$35,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

Assault Not Down on the Bills.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, Ethel Ormond Thompson, wife of Manager Frank Thompson, of the "Old Homestead" company, and an actress in the company, assaulted Carrie Ashley Clark during the progress of the play Tuesday night, and she was arrested and fined.

Dr. Charles O. Curtman Is Dead.

Dr. Charles O. Curtman, professor of chemistry at Missouri Medical College, died of heart trouble. He was born in Germany, where he received his education. He came to St. Louis in 1890, and has since been connected with the Missouri Medical College.

TWO PENSION BILLS VETOED.

President Cleveland Thinks the Claims Are Not Just.

The President Wednesday sent to the Senate two bills for pensioning soldiers. The first was in the case of Charles H. Jones, a photographer who accompanied one of the regiments of the Union army in the war of the rebellion. He was injured apparently not very seriously while taking photographs and there no battle was in actual progress. He was not enlisted, and was in no manner in the military service of the United States. In vetoing the bill the President says: "Aside from the question as to whether his present sad condition is attributable to the injury sustained, it seems to me the extension of pension relief to such cases would open the door to legislation hard to justify and impossible to restrain from abuse." The other veto was in the case of the bill for a pension to Miss M. A. Allabach, the widow of Peter H. Allabach, who served in both the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. The President calls attention to the fact that Mr. Allabach made no application for pension on account of disabilities during his lifetime. "There is no doubt," the President now claims, "that he was in the least disabled as an incident of his military service, nor is it alleged that his death, which occurred nearly twenty years after his discharge from the army was in any degree related to such service."

HOME RULE TO BE GRANTED.

Scheme of Autonomy to Be Put in Force in a Month.

According to a Washington correspondent, the Spanish Government within the next four weeks will put into execution a comprehensive system of home rule or autonomy for the island of Cuba. There is good reason to believe that the State Department has received from Madrid information to this effect. In any event it is beyond question that this important move is assured. It promises to bring to a sudden termination the irritation and friction which has existed for many months between the United States and Spain, and to replace this feeling with one of a friendly and amicable nature. The law which will be put into effect is signed by the queen regent, and is dated March 15, 1898, and will be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms. By the time the queen regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish cortes, which assembles in one month, the law will be ready for execution. The law will be a long-expected policy of home rule for Cuba will be realized. The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely if not entirely from residents of Cuba. One of these is to be known as the provincial chamber of deputies and the other as the council of administration.

CAN HELLO TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Scheme to Use Telephones in the St. Louis Convention.

When the national Republican convention meets in St. Louis June 18 the delegates will witness an innovation in the manner of conducting a big convention. It is a scheme proposed by the Bell Telephone Company. The proposition is to connect the various State delegations with the speaker's desk by telephone, so that the Chairman may know the name of every man who is recognized, and thus be able to call the name of the speaker. In order to handle the great press of business the Western Union Company is stringing six new copper wires from St. Louis to Chicago and four from there to New York. This will give St. Louis the best telegraphic connection with the outside world it has ever had. About 500 loops will be run into the convention hall. The Postal company is also stringing three new copper wires between St. Louis and Chicago and two more from there to New York City direct.

Substitute Bill Offered.

The views of Senator Morgan on the Pacific Railway refunding bill were submitted to the Senate Tuesday by Senator Pugh, in behalf of his colleague, who was called out of the city. The Senator takes a position decidedly antagonistic to the bill reported, and begins by sharply criticizing the joint meetings of the subcommittees of the two houses for the formulation of the bill. He characterizes this concerted action as a breach of duty and privilege. Such action, he says, calculated to bring the pressure of outside influence of the most serious character to bear directly upon the action of the Senate and to its free judgment upon the measure before it. The added burden of the adjudication by a committee of the House is calculated to "smother" the minority. Turning up the bill, the Senator says the proceeding proposed is one of bargain and sale in disposing of the property and rights of the Government, and is novel because hitherto Congress has not engaged in that line of business. Senator Morgan says an examination of Mr. Huntington's testimony before the Senate committee on Pacific roads "will disclose a most extraordinary condition of affairs relating to the Central and Southern Pacific railroads and other roads connected with them," and continues: "Without attempting, in this paper, to array the evidence of fraud and speculation which Huntington's testimony vividly attempts to conceal, attention is drawn to the fact that his evasions of the questions asked him are so numerous and so main reliance for misleading Congress in his effort to capture the Central Pacific Railway, after it has made him and his three or four associates enormously rich, on the plea that his pride impels him to the road from bankruptcy, and that his fraudulent dealing seems to have driven it."

Greater Is New York.

The bill creating a commission of fifteen to prepare a charter and do other things looking to a consolidation of New York and Brooklyn and adjacent territory into one great municipality, beginning with Jan. 1, 1899, passed the Assembly at Albany Wednesday, over the veto of Mayor Strong and Wurster. It now goes to Gov. Morton. Mr. Platt and Speaker Fish both say the Governor will sign the bill. Mr. Platt never had a harder contest, nor one which began by a narrower margin. The bill received 75 affirmative votes to 59 in the negative. Seventy-six were necessary to pass the bill. He had to pass it with the aid of eight Democratic votes because the bill only received seventy Republican votes.

Big Lumber Deal Reported.

In Duluth, Minn., it is reported that the Weyerhaeuser syndicate has purchased the timber interests of the State of Michigan of Wright & Davis for \$2,000,000. This includes the stumpage, logs and lands of the Wright & Davis concern, and possibly their logging road, known as the Duluth, Mississippi River & Northern.

Bimetallists at Brussels.

The bimetallic conference, called with the view of paving the way to international negotiations on the subject, assembled in Brussels Monday. Delegates from Germany, the United States, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Roumania are present.

Mississippians Badly Hurt.

Congressman Moore of Mississippi, Senator-elect from that State, and Congressman Hall of Missouri had a personal encounter in the Committee on Naval Affairs Thursday, and Mr. Hall

Mr. Money was hit on the head with a chair. Mr. Money and Mr. Hall are both members of the naval committee. The committee was not in session at the time of the fracas. Felix McCloskey, the messenger of the committee, who was standing by the door, heard the two men talking loudly. They were evidently both very much aroused. Suddenly Mr. McCloskey heard Mr. Hall say: "I'll allow no man to call me a liar." With the words he reached over and hit Money's face. Mr. Money is a man of large stature, standing 6 feet 2 and weighing 250 pounds. Mr. Money is also tall, but rather slender in build and no match for his opponent physically. The blow staggered the Mississippi. Before Mr. Money could recover himself Mr. Hall grabbed a large glass inkwell from the table and hurled it at Mr. Money. The latter, dazed, could not dodge the missile and it struck him behind the ear, cutting an ugly gash. Mr. Money fell back against the wall. At this juncture Mr. McCloskey, who had been making his way toward the intruders, crowded between them and prevented further onslaught. Mr. Hall was with difficulty repressed from continuing the assault.

ACTION MAY BE DELAYED.

Statehood Bills May Be Held Back by the Territorial Delegates.

There is a strong possibility that the delegates from the territories will attempt to secure congressional action on the statehood bills until the next session of Congress. They have canvassed the House since the New Mexico and Arizona bills were reported and have encountered obstacles which lead them to believe that the measure will command more votes in the next session than during the present one. The three delegates are working together and declare that they expect to stand or fall together, so far as the fate of the statehood bills is concerned. They say without reserve that political considerations may enter into the action of Congress and that members might fear to commit themselves on the question of admitting new States on the eve of a presidential election who would not hesitate to vote for the bills afterward.

HEADED BY J. F. JOHNSON.

Alabama Democrats Select Him for Governor.

The Alabama Democratic State convention nominated a tall, thick, heady J. F. Johnson for Governor. The resolutions adopted advocate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, instruct the twenty-two delegates from the State to vote as a unit on all questions at the Chicago convention, and to vote for the 16 to 1 ratio. The convention enthusiastically applauded the mention of President Cleveland's name and adopted a resolution favoring his re-election. The appointment of Southern men to cabinet positions, but disapproving of his financial policy.

HER CONTRACT FORFEITED.

Denver's Woman Garbage Collector Unable to Do the Work.

Denver's experiment with a woman as garbage collector has proved a failure. Mrs. May E. Pickrell took the contract at so low a figure that, in order to meet expenses, she was obliged to require the hog men to pay her \$5 each for the privilege of collecting the refuse. They refused to do so, and the garbage has not been removed since. Mrs. Pickrell's notice of revocation of the contract.

Will Pass the Trocha.

Havana advises that if Gen. Macao succeeds in crossing the eighteen-mile barrier in spite of the 50,000 Spanish regulars pressing him on all sides, Gen. Weyler must confess, as Gen. Campos did, that the campaign is a failure and that Spain cannot end this war by her own unaided forces. The rebel general has sent word to his friends in Havana that he will break through the trocha when he is ready, and that at the first rainfall the captain general's plans will turn to dust. It is certain that Gen. Macao has some sure means of suddenly assembling his loving bands on this side of the trocha, some by means of colored paper balloons and others by messages. There is a growing belief here that if Gen. Weyler is out-maneuvered now Spain will presently welcome the friendly mediation of the United States. Even the Spaniards share this feeling.

Comes to America for a Bride.

The Count de Pourtales, of Paris, France, his father and best man, reached Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday night. He will marry Miss Drouillard, daughter of Captain J. P. Drouillard, who served during the war on Gen. Rosecrans' staff.

Fifteen Go Down with the Ship.

The steamer Marsden collided with the British bark First of Seely, off the coast of Scotland, causing the latter to sink. Thirteen men and the captain's wife and child were drowned.

More Massacres Feared.

Authentic information received in Constantinople shows that the Turkish priests at Marash are crowded with Armenians, who, it is added, are subjected to horrible tortures.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 17c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, \$20 to \$45 per ton for common to choice. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 35c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 37c to 39c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c; clover seed, \$4.50 to \$4.00. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 61c to 63c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 39c; pork, mess, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 37c to 39c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; butter, creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, Western, 16c to 17c.

GLASS OF IMPURE WATER.

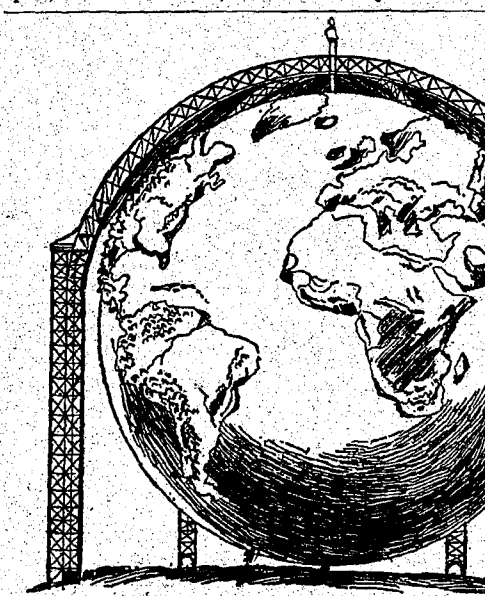


Actual reproduction of objects seen under a microscope in a glass of impure drinking water. At the bottom of the glass are bacteria and microbes alone. All on the right are animals and on the left are plants.

A MONSTER GLOBE.

A Fac-Simile of the Earth to Be Erected.

One of the most remarkable monuments the world has ever seen is that projected by Elysee Reclus, the eminent French geographer. His idea is to construct a gigantic spheroid, in exact imitation of the earth, as to its relative proportions and form, to be erected either in London, Paris or New York. This, he says, will be an imposing and permanent object lesson as to the topographical and geodetic features of the planet on which we live. In dimensions it will be one-hundred-thousandth as large as the earth proper. The equatorial diameter of the monumental spheroid will be approximately 418 feet and its circumference 1,312 feet. As to the general construction of the monument and the choice of its site, Mr. Reclus insists that an artistic ideal must be kept in view, and that the envelope of the globe shall be visible from a great distance. The globe is to be mounted upon an axis, which will permit of its being revolved at will. To guard the surface against climate and weather there is to be an envelope for the whole, not revolvable, painted on the outside to simulate the face of the earth. The available interior of this envelope or "exterior blouse," as Mr. Reclus calls it, that is, the space between it and the globe proper, will be devoted to various galleries and spiral ascents, stairways and scaffoldings to facilitate the minute study of the geographical surface. The cells of the great spiral will be about twenty feet apart, one above another, and will be



MONSTER GLOBE TO BE ERECTED IN LONDON, PARIS OR NEW YORK.

twenty-four in number. The floor of the spiral will be inclined toward the globe, so as to afford vantage points for photographing from various distances. The principal dimensions are as follows:

	Globe proper.	Env.
Equatorial diameter	418	523
Length of the axis	521	521
Equatorial circumference	1,312	1,640

Area of the surface (square feet)..... 548,474 856,881
Total height of the structure, 636 feet.
Width of space between globe and envelope, fifty-one feet.
The total weight of the globe and its envelope, to be supported upon foundations of masonry, is estimated at 27,000 tons. The cost of the whole structure will be about \$4,000,000.

STRANGE GLOBE TROTTERS.

The Remarkable Journey Two Young Men Will Make with Dogs.

A remarkable journey has recently been commenced by two young men in North Dakota. They propose to travel around the world with a team of dogs. Eight big well-trained Newfoundlanders are to draw them every step of the way—except, of course, where it is necessary to cross the ocean. The dogs have already been procured and six of them are shown in the accompanying picture. Only six other will run behind as a reserve force, to take the places of any that become lame or exhausted. Six months have been spent in training these fine fellows; and they are as obedient as horses and almost as strong. The lightest weighs 180 pounds, the heaviest 170; and on an ordinary road they can easily make twenty or thirty miles a day, drawing their burden. Horses

FEEDING THE ANIMALS.

An Interesting Sight at Central Park at 2 O'Clock Each Day.

Raw beef is the daily meal which Father Knickerbocker provides for his animal guests in the Central Park menagerie. There is always a crowd on hand when the butcher serves dinner at 2 o'clock every afternoon. It is an interesting sight to watch the animals as they receive their great bunks of meat.

The leopards growl at the sight of human eyes riveted on their food. The lion enjoys the company, and the little laughing hyena "Whiskers" gets a grin on his face that compels those who see it to join in his wonderful and fearful smile. The little ones take to the baby hyena, and "Whiskers" entertains them even when he is eating.

"We feed the animals once in every twenty-four hours," said the director of the menagerie to a reporter the other day, as the meat carver arrived at the house and the animals began to pace ferociously up and down their cages. "We only give them a small meal, for if we allowed them to eat up they would all be dead in a year or so. They're just as hungry as can be when 2 p. m. comes around, and it would not take long for that tiger there to make mince-meat out of those who are watching him if he had a chance just before meal-time. They get about a quarter of what they were used to before they became captives."

"They live long in captivity when they are fed sparingly. No, there is no cruelty about it, for, while they are hungry, they are a long way off from the starvation point. If we gave them a good dinner they would need exercise to digest it. They can't get exercise in a 5x5 cage compared with roaming the prairies, the forests and the jungles."

"It is interesting to see how they know when it is 2 o'clock. That lion there keeps the time for them. Every day, fifteen minutes before meal-time, he starts pacing up and down with his head almost touching the bars. As soon as the other animals see him they are on their feet in a second and pacing their cages for all they are worth. No matter what they are doing, whether sleeping or laughing at the



TWO DAKOTANS AND THEIR NOVEL GLOBE TROTTER TEAM.

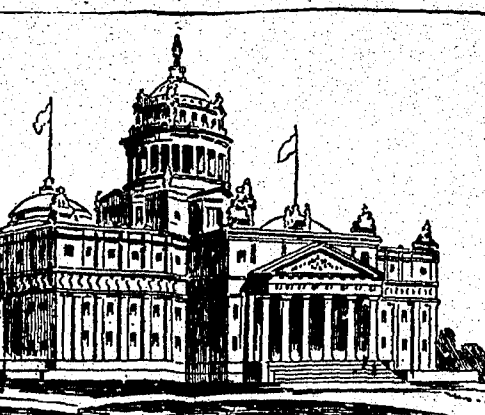
Forks, N. D. From Chicago the boys proceeded to New York; thence, by steamer, they go to Liverpool. After a drive through England they will cross the channel to France, and visit the principal European cities. Then will come a long drive through Asia—probably the most hazardous part of the

journey, they know the mealtime and travel about four miles in pacing before they eat. Their eyes are always on the door at that side, for it is from that direction that the butcher comes with their meat.

OHIO'S NEW CAPITOL.

Alterations in the Old Structure That Will Practically Make It New.

Drawings for the Ohio State capitol, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the bill introduced by Representative Dodge, have been completed. Mr. Dodge's plan is really to remodel the present capitol. He proposes the addition of another story and an extension of the east and west centers so as to form two large additional rooms on each floor. There would be a corridor entirely around the interior of the building, thus affording access from a room in a given corner of the building to the one opposite without retracing one's steps through the rotunda, as is the case now. The first floor would be devoted exclusively to State offices. The second floor would be given over to the Supreme Court, law and State libraries, while the third floor would be occupied by the Senate chamber, hall of the House and committee rooms. Dodge's bill provides that the adjutant general shall invite plans from the architects, and after their work is ready to be submitted the Governor, judges of the Supreme Court, Speaker of the House and President of the Senate will select the best plan. The Governor would then appoint a commission of four to have charge of



OHIO'S PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL.

the work of construction. The plan is to levy an assessment of one-fifth of a mill per year for three years, which would amount to about \$1,000,000, but the Auditor of State would not be permitted to make this levy until after the Governor had appointed the commission.

There is, after all, but one reliable way to increase your income, and that is to reduce your expenses.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs acted favorably Saturday upon the list of managers for the soldiers' homes, as agreed to by the House. The House paid tribute to the memory of the late Representative Cogswell of Massachusetts. Gen. Cogswell was one of the most popular members of the House. His career as a soldier and statesman and the nobility of his character were eloquently and warmly portrayed. Before the eulogies began Mr. Cannon reported the general deficiency, the last appropriation bill, Mr. Talbert (Dem.) of South Carolina objected to a pension bill presented by Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois. Mr. Cannon made a personal appeal to Mr. Talbert. He said it was the first time in twenty years that he had asked for an annuity consent. He reviewed the pathetic history of the soldier who was a constituent of his, shot to pieces and almost totally blind. Mr. Talbert withdrew his objection.

The Senate Monday discussed sectarian schools in debating the Indian appropriation bill, but no action was taken. The House was entertained by a hot tariff discussion. Several items in the general deficiency bill were finally settled.

The House Tuesday put in the time with several contested election cases, but only one was decided. Mr. Goodrich of Alabama, was unseated, in favor of Mr. Cobb. In the Senate the bill was passed granting the abandoned Fort Marcy military reservation, New Mexico, to the American Invalid Society for the purpose of establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah) was recognized for a speech supporting his resolution for a huge ground map covering 625 acres, located near Washington, showing the entire topography and geography of the United States. He explained that the map would give an object lesson of the extent of our country. The Indian bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pettigrew, in charge of the bill, said an immediate abandonment of the contract schools would save a number of children without schools. Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.) spoke of the schools now in operation and the justice of allowing them to surrender their work gradually. Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) expressed his respect for every church of Christendom, but declared it as a fundamental principle that the public money of the people should be expended only for public purposes and only by public officers and instrumentalities. Mr. Gray said he never learned that the foundation of this Government was not broad enough for equal justice and toleration to all. Protestantism was not bigotry, he said, and Christianity was not fanaticism. Mr. Pettigrew asked that a time for a vote on the sectarian school amendment be set, but there was objection to fixing any time.

The Senate Wednesday disposed of the sectarian school question by adopting a compromise framed by Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The Indian bill, as it came from the Senate, provided that no money therein appropriated should be used for education in sectarian schools. This provision is struck out by the Cockrell amendment, as adopted, and it is declared to be the settled policy of the Government to make no appropriations for sectarian schools. It takes precedence of the bill giving two years for the abandonment of sectarian schools, instead of an immediate abandonment. The amendment was adopted by the decisive vote of 33 to 24. The Indian bill was not completed when the Senate adjourned. The House on Tuesday gave consideration of the general pension bill, reported from the invalid pension committee. It amends the existing pension laws in some very important respects. It takes precedence of the bill of an enlisted man exist if he is discharged, provides that desertion or dishonorable discharge shall not be a bar to a pension under the act of 1890 if the enlisted man has served honorably for payment of his discharge. It provides that pensions allowed shall date from their first application. It fixes the maximum income of a widow entitled to a pension under the act of 1890 at \$300 per annum. It provides that the pension be reduced or discontinued except for fraud or recidivism when reconsidered and allowed shall date from their discontinuance.

Several minor bills were passed at the opening of the Senate Thursday, including the bill authorizing the bridge across the Missouri river at Booneville, Mo. The Indian appropriation bill was freely discussed. The Platt amendment extending the services of the Dawes commission so as to terminate the tribal relations of the Indians, and dividing their lands in severalty, was ruled out of order as general legislation, after Senators Jones of Arkansas, Bate and Platt had denounced the prevalence of lawlessness in Indian territory. The bill was then passed, after the item of \$1,000,000 for payment of the Cherokee outlet fund, stricken. The committee had been restored. It will now go to conference. Bills were passed for an additional circuit judge in the Sixth judicial district, and appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City. Consideration of the Federal general pension bill was resumed in the House. Mr. Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa gave notice of an amendment instructing the Senate to take the best plan. The New Jersey closed the debate for the day and the House adjourned.

The Senate gave Friday to the sundry civil appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Sherman sought to take up the bill proposing a repeal of the law giving a rebate on the tax on alcohol used in the arts, but the measure was voted out. A proposal by Mr. Bacon (Dem.) of Georgia giving the Cotton States Exposition Company \$13,000,000 balance of the former appropriation unexpended was adopted. The bill then went over. The joint resolution giving to Senators Mantle of Montana and Clark of Wyoming the secretary from March 4, 1894, instead of from the date of election, was adopted. The House decided to proceed with the Pickens pension bill and the whole day was consumed in the discussion of that measure. The House adjourned. The Senate amendments to the Indian bill and agreed to a conference. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

Corean Women.

Corean women, to the Western eye, are both hideous and ungainly, whereas the men and young boys are often handsome and picturesque. There is neither grace nor elegance in the female dress, which in some respects resembles that of the Chinese, and consists of a loose pair of trousers reaching to the ankle, and tied round the waist with a thick cord, on the top of this is worn a short petticoat reaching to the knees, and fitted to the shoulders is a yoke or shoulder-cape, to which are attached long loose sleeves. This costume is the ordinary dress of the working-woman.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SHEP HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

Improvement in Cereals—Directions for Planting Trees—How Corn Grows Early—Advantages of Wide Tires and Low Wheels.

A New Current.

While for many years there has been but little improvement in cereals, and this came almost exclusively from the other side of the Atlantic—within recent years American fruit growers have realized the great importance of this fruit as a market crop. Several intelligent experimenters have made a specialty of cereals, and have succeeded in producing some new varieties of unusual excellence. Mr. J. A. C. Moore, of Wyoming County, N. Y., the originator of the Brighton grape, the Bartlett-Beeckel pear, and other varieties, has in recent years devoted himself particularly to the improvement of the current, of which, by judicious crossing, he has produced several excellent varieties, the best of which he considers the Red Cross. As seen in our illustration, the clusters are long and well-kept, and the berries very large. Prof. Beach, of the New York experiment station, describes the fruit as "of large size; stem long between cane and bunch; fruit a shade darker than Fay, but lighter than Cherry; averaging larger than Fay; very mild; sub-acid for a red current; cluster larger than Cherry. The flavor is less sprightly than either Fay or Cherry."

Planting Trees.
As many trees are destroyed each year through carelessness in transplanting them, it is in order to say a few words on this subject. In the first place all the bruised roots, as well as those torn apart and left rough, should be cut off, leaving a clean, straight cut. If the roots have been exposed to the air their ends should also be cut, as the fine points will be dried so that they cannot take up the water which they should. As little time as possible should elapse after the trees are taken from the soil before they are set into it again. Have the holes into which they are to be placed dug a little lower than the trees are to be set. The loose earth should be thrown back again so that the tree roots may be left with a few inches of loose soil under them as well as above them. It takes two to properly set a tree. One holds the tree in place while the other carefully throws fine soil among its roots, packing and pressing it down after enough earth has been put on to cover the roots. Even with the tree roots in place it will be necessary to secure some other soil than that dug from the hole to fill it up again. It should be slightly mounded, so as to allow for settling as the soil becomes more compact. The tree should be watered by sprinkling slowly a whole pailful of water for each tree. It should not be poured in, as it will wash the soil and make vacant spaces around the roots. After watering, mulch the soil and cut back the top of the tree to the few buds that are needed to form its first branches.

Work for Hens While Eating.

One of the advantages of giving hens a wide range is that they get a greater variety of food and have to eat more slowly. They are also obliged to take a good deal of exercise to secure what they want. Both of these advantages can be secured to hens confined in yards. In winter grain and different kinds of oats and wheat may be taken out straw, and the hens be allowed to scratch it in the hen house. In spring and summer a small place should be plowed, sown with grain and the grain harrowed in. Here the hens should be allowed to exercise themselves until they get all the grain sown, or so nearly so that scarcely a spear appears above the surface. The insects and worms which the hens will pick up on this plowed piece of ground will make a welcome addition and variety in their diet. Hens so managed will keep on laying until hot weather, when the moulting season comes on, which every hen must pass through once a year. The earlier it is over the better it will be for the poultryer's profits.

Early Plowing for Corn.

Corn ground should always be plowed early and left in the furrow a few days to be warmed by the sun and air before being harrowed down. If, however, it has been plowed too wet, the harrowing should be done before it has thoroughly dried. Some farmers put off plowing their corn ground, thinking to get a larger growth of grass or clover to turn under. But the warming of the furrow is worth more than the small amount of green manure that can be grown before a later plowing. Besides, on any old soil it is very important to have it begin to rot as early as possible. This is best secured by early plowing and thorough surface cultivation. When the soil begins to rot it furnishes considerable warmth to the soil above it, which is just what the corn plant wants.

Home-Made Cheese.

It has always been a surprise to us that more cheese was not made by farmers with small dairies for use by their own families. There is no more nourishing food than cheese, especially for furnishing strength. With two good cows in full flow of milk a fair-sized cheese can be made, mixing the night and morning milk together. With curd and press there is no more labor about this than there is in butter making, and in hot weather the cheese will be of better quality than the butter, and bring more if put on the market.—Exchange.

Timothy for Lawns.

Timothy grass is reckoned rather coarse for lawns, but it makes a sod so much quicker than do the finer grasses that it should always be sown

to hold the soil while the other grasses are coming in. By cutting frequently with the lawn mower the timothy will be kept from growing too rank. In a year or two under such treatment the timothy will have run out, and the lawn will be much better than as if it had not been sown at first. It is very hard to get lawn seed that is free from seeds of weeds, while it is not difficult to secure pure timothy seed.

Wide Tires and Low Wheels.

The farmer who has never used a low-wheeled wagon cannot understand how much more convenient they are than a high-wheeled wagon to haul corn in, haul manure or hay. They are right down by the side of you, and not up as high as your head. Everybody knows how much it is to load a sled; it is the same with a low wagon. Some contend that they pull heavier than high wheels, but my experience is that they pull just as easy with the same kind of a load, even up hill; on very rough ground the high wheels may be best.

If wide tires were used our Iowa roads would be improved by every vehicle that went over them. We use a four-inch tire on one wagon, and in hauling loads through the fields, instead of cutting ruts in the soft places, and leaving lumps to pull over in hard places, it makes a broad, smooth track. If a road has ruts it is like the rails of a street-car track, and a team has to walk just so to pull easy, or else give an extra pull to get out, while a wide tire runs on top and follows the ruts easily and does not have any team to keep it exactly in the same track. It makes a wider track in proportion than narrow wheels.—Correspondence Wallace's Farm.

Starting Egg Plant.

Although the egg plant is generally considered a difficult crop to raise, it is on the contrary quite as easily grown as the tomato if rightly managed; and persons having a surplus over and above what is required for their own use will find the sale of the eggs quite profitable. In most markets they bring from 5 cents to 25 cents apiece in a small way. The seed should be sown in flats about 15 inches square by 8 or 10 inches deep; all the boxes nearly full of rich finely pulverized soil, sow one-eighth of an ounce of seed to the square foot and cover down firmly upon the seed. They require to be kept in a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees during the day and about 10 degrees lower at night. When they begin to crowd, thin to 2 inches apart. They should be set, boxes and all, in a cold frame to harden off before planting out of doors. It is not best to plant too early in the season. Pull the plants up with plenty of soil adhering to the roots, and set in rows 2 1/2 feet apart and 18 inches between the plants in the row, pressing plenty of fine moist dirt firmly around the plants, and they will grow off nicely with very little check from the operation.—American Agriculturist.

Feed for the Young Pigs.

Sows do not give large amounts of milk, but what they do give is very rich. By the time pigs are two weeks old they will need additional rations, and these should be provided in a trough where the young pigs can feed by themselves. Give only what can be eaten quickly and entirely. If milk is used make it warm as new milk from their dam. Sweet milk thus warmed will be quite as good for them as would new milk, as the last with what they get from their dam will tend to fatten them too much.

Enriching the Garden.

The garden is never so rich that it will not be benefited with more manure or fertilizer. Keep it always up to the highest degree of fertility, and begin the war on weeds as soon as they begin to appear out of the ground. Never use poor seed in a garden, as you cannot afford to take the risk of failure in germination, and as early vegetables should be an object, every week is important in the spring, for the crops should get a good start before the dry season sets in.

Seed Potatoes.

There are more than the usual number of varieties of potatoes offered this season, and it is safe to claim that the majority of them will drop out of sight next year to give place to another batch of new varieties, all of which are "the best introduced." It is well for farmers to test new varieties, but this may be done to advantage with one or two potatoes. For your general crop stick to the kinds that you know are adapted to your soil and climate until you are sure that some new variety is better.

One on the Enemy.

The Duchess of Buckingham, in her *Glances of Four Centuries*, tells an amusing story, belonging to the period when the Maoris were at war with England. All sorts of tricks were resorted to, such as are not only fair but commendable in war. When the Maoris were short of bullets, they used to set up a dummy in the bush; of course it was immediately fired at. A man in hiding then pulled it down by a string. "Oh," thought the British soldiers, "we've done for him!" Up came the dummy again, cautiously. "Bang, bang!" went the British rifles. Down fell the dummy; and this went on till some worse marksmen than usual cut the dummy rope. No Maori would go up the tree to splice it for the exposure meant certain death. The bullets were afterwards taken out of the little earth-bank which the Maoris had made behind the tree, where the dummy appeared, and were used again. It was a long time before this artifice was discovered.

Etching.

The art of etching from glass was discovered by a Nuremberg glass cutter. By accident a few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that they became corroded, and soiled where the acid had touched. This was him enough. He drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied corroding fluid, then cut away the glass around the drawing. When the varnish was removed, the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground.

American Biologies the Ben.

During nine months of 1895 England exported \$4,000,000 worth of bicycles. Of this amount the United States took only \$94,000 worth. The United States has wheeled into the line of making better bikes than England turns out.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL ACCOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Important—Judge by the Agricultural Board—Life Sentence for a Grand Murderer—Battle Creek Prisoners—Fugitive Caught.

To Back Other Colleges.

The State Board of Agriculture decided to change the law during the session for an industrial course for the students. The board generally favors such a change, though it will affect many who have heretofore partially earned their way through college, by teaching during the winter. The "greater number," however, are those sons, who spend their vacations at home, and to them the change will be a beneficial one. The present year will close, as usual, in early August, but instead of these being but one week's vacation at that time the following year will perhaps begin in late September or early October. This will necessitate the attendance of a short vacation without six weeks in August and September. The class of '97 will be the first to graduate under the new system. The change will undoubtedly increase the attendance of the school, as the dread of an industrial course, and the hottest months of the year is sufficient to keep many away, while practical agricultural work can be given as well under the new system as under the old. One difficulty with the old system is that the amount of practical work in the important subjects of stock feeding and the very limited work the system affords an excellent opportunity for such work. On the other hand, the farmers' institutes cannot go to the college as a source of so great a supply of institute workers as it has been in the past. The State board has also decided to meet the increasing demand for the industrial course by admitting them to this college and before the opening of the next college year, a course fully adapted to the needs of ladies along the line of literature, science and household economy will have been arranged. Abbot hall will be arranged as the home of the lady students.

Ben Holmes Sentenced for Life.

Joseph S. H. Holmes, the murderer of Motorman Johnson, was sentenced by Judge Burlingame, of Grand Rapids, to State prison for life. When Judge Burlingame called for the defendant, Holmes stepped briskly forward and stood before the judge resting on the judge's desk, while he looked straight into the judge's face. The judge, proceeding, said: "Mr. Holmes, you have been tried and convicted of a grave offense. The jury has returned a verdict of guilty in its highest degree. The law fixes the punishment. There is no discretion with the court. This, however, may not prove to be the final result. Your attorneys will take all proper steps to move for a re-hearing before the Supreme Court. There is still another tribunal that can right or alleviate the seeming severity that you may conceive the court is about to impose on you, the pardon board. Have you anything to say why your court should not pass sentence?" "Not at the present time," said Holmes, in a low but distinct voice. The court then proceeded in a kindly voice to say: "Mr. Holmes, the sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the State prison at Jackson, Mich., for life." Holmes did not flinch nor show the least sign of embarrassment. His attorneys will take the case to the Supreme Court at once.

Destroyed by Fire.

The Battle Creek Furniture Company's factory was destroyed by fire Friday. The building, a three-story structure, 50x120 feet with an engine room, 30x60 feet, was beyond the water mains, and the fire department could not be of any service. The building was erected several years ago by the Battle Creek Furniture Company. About twenty men were employed. It started in the engine room during the absence of the engineer, who was called to another part of the building to do some work. The third floor was occupied by Coon & Bro., manufacturers of washing machines. The others of the furniture company are: President, Will A. Crocker, L. F. Porter, secretary, Julius A. Crosby, treasurer and business manager. There were 600 new tables in stock burned. The total loss is \$20,000. The insurance amounts to \$25,000.

Arrested in Kalamazoo.

Perry Goodman was arrested at Kalamazoo on information furnished by Otto Wither, charging that he murdered Edward Davis, a wealthy farmer of Marquette, Wis. Wither was arrested near Milwaukee for the crime. He was released when seen by Davidson, who declared that he would hunt down the murderer and follow Goodman from Wisconsin. He tried to have him arrested at Whiting, Ind., but failed. Goodman is known around Kalamazoo and claims that he came from Vicksburg to work for A. M. Todd. The officers are undecided about Wither's story.

Short State Items.

John Schulterski, the Pole arrested on charge of horse stealing, pleaded guilty at Pontiac Tuesday and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Jackson. The crime was committed at Royal Oak.

Mrs. Porter Allen, of Saginaw, aged 68 years, made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide by leaping into the river. The woman is desperate and her relatives are trying to kill her.

Mrs. Thomas Redmond, of Adrian, was heating a curling iron in the stove preparatory to participating in a polo party. Her husband, opposed to such frivolity, broke the stove door and his wife's nose. For the latter offense the jury fined Redmond \$5 and costs, thus breaking the low record in the price of broken noses.

Two pioneers of Stockbridge, Ingram County, died last night. They were John Howell, aged 84 years, and William Crossley, who settled in the village about half a century ago.

Hilldale is in mourning over the death of Levi Guggenheim, a pioneer merchant. In accordance with the popular sentiment and a proclamation issued by Mayor A. B. LaFleur, all business houses of Hilldale closed Wednesday afternoon during the funeral. Mr. Guggenheim was 64 years old, had been in the clothing business over forty years, and was worth \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Curran Everett, an old resident of Antrim County, was struck and killed by train No. 5 at Finch Creek siding. He was walking on the end of the ties, at the side of the track, and being quick to get out of the way. He leaves a widow and three young children.

There was a wild scene in a Muskegon gambling house Saturday afternoon when the chief of police made a raid which landed him at the door just as a poker game was in full blast. Two of them jumped in all directions and one of them fled in a rear window. One man broke his leg and the other escaped, but was subsequently caught. Five paid fines in the police court.

Bad Axe Methodists will erect a new church.

Eight fishermen were fined at St. Joseph for using nets of illegal mesh.

Peter Schaefer, of Nottawa, township, Isabella County, was killed by lightning last week.

George Staley, of the Cadillac Democrat, is publishing a neat little daily called the Press.

The infant child of A. Vandermeulen, at Grand Haven, pulled over a pan of boiling milk and was fatally scalded.

Austin Buell, an aged resident of Millford, was thrown from his carriage, sustaining injuries which may prove fatal.

The business men of Plymouth have organized an association for their mutual protection and benefit, and to further the interests of the village.

The large flouring mill at Pinckney was sold Tuesday to Jackson parties, who will make extensive repairs and put the property in first-class condition.

Martin Weimer and Mrs. Betsy Sonderland, of Kalamazoo, were at the Kellogg zoo. Justice Mills, who officiated, is only 21, and this was his first knot.

Decatur wants a canning factory and wants it badly. The citizens claim that a splendid opening exists and that a bonanza awaits the fortunate individual who supplies the long-felt want.

It has been discovered that not a legal arrest has been made by the city police at Kalamazoo for the past five years. The city charter provides that all policemen must be reappointed by the new City Council each year, but this year is the first time this has been done.

The earnings of the Flint and Pere Marquette during 1895, according to the annual report just compiled, were as follows: Freight, \$1,085,778.18; passenger, \$710,628.16; mail, \$68,517.51; express, \$30,739.75; miscellaneous, \$3,083.20; total, \$2,068,752.80, as against \$2,892,381.90 for 1894. The operating expenses and taxes were \$1,863,505.64, as against \$1,744,294.08 for 1894. The net earnings were \$642,200.23 for 1895, and \$348,036.98 for 1894. During the first three months of 1896 the freight earnings have increased \$116,143 over the corresponding months of 1895.

For some time past the authorities at Saginaw have been on the lookout for a man who preyed upon unprotected women and girls after dark, hugged them, then made his escape.

The result of the conference, however, was that Foster gave Brice \$500 and told him to go into Wall street, and gave him advice, where to place the money. Brice took the money, distributed all advice, and rounded up \$40,000 in the street. Foster was so pleased he gave Brice half the money. The latter returned to the street, and by shrewd speculation built up an immense fortune. He has since that time turned the market upside down several times. To-day Charles Foster is practically a poor man. He met Brice in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel within the last few days, and Brice said to him: "See here, you gave me a start. Let me help you now." Mr. Foster felt touched by the offer to repay, but he declined. Mr. Foster said: "No body knows what Brice is doing. He may be bankrupt to-day, but he will be a rich man again to-morrow. He leads an odd financial life."—New York Tribune.

ONE MAN CAN LIFT IT.

Yet This New York Building Will Be Twenty-six Stories High.

New York is to have another skyscraper, which will go higher up into the air than any other building in the city. This structure is being erected at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, on the site of the old Herald building. It is to be known as the St. Paul and will rise 307 feet above the

The Murder of Enos W. Lawrence at Holland creates much excitement.

His body was found in the river, three weeks after he disappeared. His wife and Ray Coates were arrested at Kalamazoo, charged with the murder. It is alleged that Lawrence used to abuse his wife, and that Coates, her reputed brother, had been heard to threaten to "fix" him. It is now said that Coates is not the woman's brother, and that they were married at Grand Haven immediately after the murder. His name being given as Ray Porter in the license. The couple took the three Lawrence children with them, and realized \$125 on the sale of household goods. Neither of the pair looks capable of the desperate deed with which they are charged.

In an interview with Mrs. Lawrence she stoutly denied having seen her late husband since a day or two before he is supposed to have been murdered, or that she had anything to do with his taking off. She makes her denial in a straightforward manner, looking one straight in the eyes as she does so. She is a fairly good-looking woman, seems intelligent and does not appear ill at ease over her situation. Speaking of her late husband's alleged look, she said: "He was a handsome man, but I never saw him again. I remember past his treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor and denies all guilt in the crime. She has a remarkable past life treatment of his hands. She says Coates fled from the officers from fear of the consequences of coming away with her. Coates has confessed that he murdered Lawrence. He declared that Mrs. Lawrence helped him, concealed the evidence of the crime. To an old friend he declared that he was so fascinated with Mrs. Lawrence that he crept downstairs in the Lawrence house Sunday night, April 6, and struck Lawrence as he lay sleeping a terrible blow with a wide iron bar. The wife awoke and screamed, but Coates quieted her and the woman is determined to be wrapped up in the bleeding head and disposing of the body. Coates then weighted the body and taking it in a carriage drove to the bridge and dumped it into the river, where it was found. Mrs. Lawrence maintains a cool demeanor

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

H. Joseph will open his store in Grayling, on May 5th.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town, last Saturday.

O. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Saturday.

A beautiful clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

The best 50 cent Corset in the city, at Claggett's.

S. A. McIntyre was in Oscoda one day last week.

Great Bargains in Ladies' Hosiery, at Claggett's.

J. W. Hartwick, county clerk, was in Roscommon, one day last week.

BORN—April 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Schreiber, of Grove, a son.

Wait for the new Carpets, at Rosenthal's.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Geo. L. Alexander went to Lewiston, Tuesday morning, on business.

BORN—In Washington, D. C., on April 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hicks, a son.

Claggett's 35 cent Tea is a winner. Have you tried it?

The boys were a little too previous, with their aerobase, Tuesday evening.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty, see Albert Kraus.

Rev. R. L. Cope, went to Caro, on a business trip, Monday morning. He will return on Saturday.

One hundred doz. Canned Corn, at Claggett's. Only 5 cents a can.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

John Bellar, a former resident of this county, has returned to South Branch township.

Big scheme in Prize Baking Powder, at Claggett's.

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Saturday and made us a pleasant call.

A snap shot in Dried Peaches, at Claggett's. Six pounds for 25 cents.

Frank Owens and B. F. Sherman, represented Maple Forest township in the convention, last Saturday.

Buy a pair of S. H. & Co's \$3.00 Men's Combination Shoes, and you will be pleased.

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the parsonage, to-morrow afternoon.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Mrs. E. A. Keeler, went to Detroit, last Saturday, for a short visit with her daughter and other friends.

Buy your Barbed Wire of S. H. & Co. now, it never was so cheap before.

Miss Bessie Michelson returned from a week's visit with friends in Lewiston, last Tuesday.

Claggett's 50 cent Tea was imported by himself and is excelled by none. Try it!

Misses Gertrude Biles and Lettie Barker of Lewiston, spent Sunday with friends in Grayling.—Lewiston Journal.

Saturday night ends the sale of Ladies' and Men's Mackintoshes, at \$3.49.

P. Mosher returned from the Southern part of the state, where he had been for some weeks, last Saturday.

Decorate your tables with Claggett's Silverware. It costs you nothing.

W. G. Marsh has bought the residence of his brother, A. H. Marsh, on Michigan Avenue.

A full stock of Detroit White Lead Work Paints, Oils and Varnishes at Albert Kraus.

Rev. Mr. Gibson will occupy the pulpit at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, at the usual hours.

Land Plaster, Phosphate and Potatoes Grower is to be considered now. Call at S. H. & Co. for prices.

C. A. Ingerson, of the State Land Office, was home last week. He reports the Pingree boom still increasing.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, making men's socks that he sells for 5 cents.

J. E. Annis, of Beaver Creek, represented that township in the republican county convention, last Saturday.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Miss Mason returned from Rochester, last Wednesday from a short visit with her mother, and other friends.

Claggett can save you money on shoes. The latest styles arriving daily. Call and see them.

R. Hanson went to St. Ignace, last Saturday, for a short visit, and to look after the Company's interests in that city.

Ladies, go to Claggett's, for your Summer Vest. The best line in the city, from 10 to 50 cents.

Thos. Wakely and Justice Fautley represented Grove township in the republican convention, last Saturday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

Get prices on Nails, Barbed Wire, and Builders' Hardware of Albert Kraus, before purchasing elsewhere.

Ell Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday, and attended the meeting of the K. O. T. M., in the evening.

If you enjoy a good cup of coffee, drink Claggett's Mandaling Java and Arabian Mocha, mixed.

W. O. Braden and J. K. Wright were the delegates to the democratic state convention, yesterday, from this county.

Albert Kraus has a fine line of fishing tackle, and it is astonishing how low his prices are.

Mrs. Chas. Elkhoff returned from New York, last Wednesday, where she had been called by the serious illness of her mother.

Buy your boy a pair of those Leather Stockings, at Claggett's. Something new.

S. B. Smith and F. F. Hoesl were the representatives of Blaine township in the county convention, last Saturday.

Pittsburg's Best is the best flour on earth. It leads the world. Claggett sells it.

H. T. Shafer, and J. Burton, of Center Plains, represented that township in the republican county convention, last Saturday.

Quarterly services at the M. E. Church, next Sunday. Rev. Woodhams, presiding elder, will preach both morning and evening.

Gents, don't go without a hat, when you can buy one for 50 cents, at Claggett's.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosser started for their new home, yesterday, carrying the best wishes of a host of disappointed friends.

Great bargains in Canned Goods at Claggett's. 500 dozen cans of canned Corn and Peas, going at 5 cents.

State trespass agent Chas. Ingerson, of Grayling, is looking over state lands in the vicinity of Hillman, this week.—Atlanta Tribune.

The largest line of Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, Buckles and Belts, ever shown in the city, at Claggett's.

The annual convention of the 10th district C. E. Societies will be held at Gaylord, May 1st, 2d and 3d. A good program has been prepared.

S. H. & Co. have received their Spring Seeds, including Clover, Timothy and Millet. Call and get their prices.

Another "Prairie Schooner" arrived Monday, from Kansas, with the family, who will move on the Evans farm, north of the village.

A new and beautiful line of Sun Umbrellas, for Gents and Ladies; just received at Claggett's; prices from 75 cents to \$3.50.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mrs. E. Queenette, Friday afternoon, May 1st.

Fresh White Bread, German Rye Bread and Brown Bread, Rolls, Buns, fresh every day, at McClains.

A beautiful clock, a good time keeper, given away at S. H. & Co's store. Secure one, it costs you nothing.

FOR SALE—I have some fine currant bushes, both red and black, three years old, which I will sell at low figures.

L. MORTENSON.

Dr. C. L. Nauman and R. A. Babcock are in Grayling to day to attend a meeting of the executive board of the Soldiers and Sailors Association of Northern Michigan.—West Branch Herald.

Farmers, why not change your seed potatoes while they are cheap. You can get the famous Rural New Yorker potatoes of Chas. Silsby, for 25 cents. Leave orders with Claggett.

There will be Quarterly Meeting Services at the M. E. Church next Saturday evening and Sunday. Quarterly Conference, Saturday evening; Love Feast, Sunday, at 9.30 a. m.; Services by Presiding Elder Woodhams, at 10.30 a. m., followed by sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sunday school as usual, and evening sermon by Elder Woodhams.

Comrade Robbins and wife, of Roscommon, were the guests of Mrs. R. Richardson, last Friday and Saturday.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Comrade W. J. Jubb and wife, of Otsego county, were the guests of Mrs. A. J. Rose, for several days last week.

Gold Medal Flour is the best spring wheat flour made, and leads all other flour. For sale by S. H. & Co.

Miss Woodin, of Vanderbilt, who has been attending school here, this winter, returned to her home, last Tuesday.

Remember the donation party at the Protestant Methodist Church this afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the pastor.

Mrs. J. Staley and daughter, Maude, returned from a very pleasant and enjoyable three months visit with friends in Pennsylvania, last Wednesday.

Go to the entertainment at the School house, to-morrow evening, and listen to the trial of "The Great Melon Case," by the High School Lyceum. Admission 10 cents.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

The "progressive podro" parties, for this winter were concluded by one at the residence of J. K. Hanson, last Friday evening. We have not been informed as to who won the prizes.

A car load of Gold Medal Patent Flour just received at S. H. & Co's warehouse. You should try a sack, it is the very best.

The Lyceum of the High School will give an entertainment at the School building to-morrow evening. Admission 10 cents. Refreshments 10 cents extra.

Rev. R. L. Cope omitted the service at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening, and united in the last service here of Rev. A. H. Mosser, at the Presbyterian Church. A graceful compliment to that gentleman.

The executive committee of the Northern Michigan Association of Soldiers and Sailors held a meeting at the G. A. R. Post room, last Friday afternoon, and decided to hold the annual reunion at this place, August 25th and 26th. It was resolved that it be conducted with army fare, and the expense reduced to a minimum.

Russia wants a way to the Sea. Spain wants to subdue Cuba. Germany wants her share of Africa, and England wants the Earth.

but the Great American People wants nothing so much as GOOD BREAD made of the best Flour on Earth. Baked daily at A. McClains.

The Camp Fire at G. A. R. hall, last Friday evening, was well attended and very enjoyable. The meeting was called to order by Comrade D. S. Waldron, and addresses were made by Rev. R. L. Cope, and Comrades Warren, of Lewiston, Nauman and Babcock, of West Branch, Willey, of Flint, Chalker of Grayling, Robbins of Roscommon, Rev. A. H. Mosser, and Rev. Hulsinger, of Omer, all of which were full of patriotic sentiment, and recalled many scenes of army life.

The Presbyterian Church Society, and our citizens, were given a surprise last week by the announcement of Rev. A. H. Mosser, that he had accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church, at Brooklyn, Jackson county, and summarily severed his connection with the society here, at the close of last Sunday services. There was no consultation with the Session or the Trustees, and the reasons assigned were entirely financial, except that he expressed some disappointment that there had been so little growth in his congregation. The loss of Mr. Mosser at this time will be regretted by many. He was the finest speaker this church has ever had, and we believe was gaining friends in the community that would have given additional strength to his work and have placed the society on a permanent foundation.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR'.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Crawford County Farmers Association.

The meeting of the Crawford Co. Farmers Association was adjourned until May, 9th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. We want all farmers to be present.

H. FUNCK, Secretary.

Farm For Sale.

I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Gough, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

Michael Buva an old veteran, died in Cheboygan, last week and was buried by Roddick Post. He had made application for a pension, and his attorney notified him that he did not require any further evidence, but on last Tuesday he received a letter, demanding further affidavits, stating that his disability was not occasioned by vicious habits. They were under the impression, we suppose, that he was a democrat, but viciousness in old veterans must be set down upon.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 160 acres, 40 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

CHAS. PLANTZ, Grayling, Mich.

Supt. Pattengill says: "The new school law concerning flags will be kept in spirit if the flag is floated on days of commemoration of special historic events. On other days let it be displayed in a conspicuous part of the school room. To put out the flag in all the stormy, rainy, snowy days and have it torn in shreds, is neither wise nor patriotic."

Dr. F. F. Thatcher, physician and surgeon, after looking over our town carefully, has decided to locate with us permanently. The Dr. is late of Tawas and comes highly recommended; he is also a practical dentist, and will do dental work for the convenience of those wishing work done at home.—Grand Marais Herald.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all residents of Grayling township, that you have until May 5th, 1896 to clean up your premises; remove all sources of filth and disease; and thoroughly disinfect all privy vaults and cess pools.

It is hoped that the above order will be heeded without further notice.

Dated at Grayling this 10th day of April, 1896.

By order of the Board of Health, WM. G. MARSH, TOWNSHIP CLERK.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company's steamers are now running daily (except Sunday) between Detroit and Cleveland. When traveling East or West, North or South, try to arrange to take advantage of these luxurious steamers between Michigan and Ohio. If you are contemplating a summer outing, write A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich., for illustrated pamphlet, which gives full information of a trip to Mackinac, via Coast Line.

The News is 22 years of age this week. We have very little to say, no apologies to offer. We shall in the future, as in the past, run the News in the best interest of Roscommon county.—Ros. News.

The Chance of a Life Time.

YOU will never have the chance again to buy on as easy terms as a new 8 room house with good cellar, or a 40 acres of swamp land within 80 rods of the village.

I also have for sale 1000 cords of Tamarack stove-wood, which I will sell in large or small quantities, and deliver the same if desired. Enquire at my office.

JAMES K. WRIGHT.

Mar 25, '96, to

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of Grayling township met in caucus at the Town Hall, on Friday Evening, April 24th, and were called to order by the Chairman of the township committee. On motion M. A. Bates was elected chairman, and J. C. Hanson, secretary.

On motion the caucus proceeded to the election of delegates to the county convention, and the following persons were elected:—R. Hanson; C. A. Ingerson; D. McCormick; John Staley; A. Kraus; O. Palmer; S. V. Chamberlain; Jay Allen; P. E. Johnson; Geo. L. Alexander; W. S. Chalkley; F. A. Brigham; Sidney Chisholm; Dr. F. E. Wolfe; J. J. Collier; T. A. Carney and C. P. Robinson.

On motion the delegates were empowered to fill all vacancies in the delegation.

On motion the caucus adjourned.

M. A. BATES, CHAIRMAN, J. C. HANSON, Secretary.

A New Department at ROSENTHALS'

WAIT FOR OUR NEW CARPETS WHICH WILL BE

The most Complete ever brought to GRAYLING, and at Prices way down.

JOE ROSENTHAL, THE ONLY ONE PRICE Clothing, Dry Goods & Carpet House.

Carpets, CARPETS!

STOVES, STOVES!

I am selling at lowest possible prices: PENINSULAR STOVES & RANGES, Detroit White Lead Works' Paints and Varnishes. Strictly pure White Lead; Boiled and raw Linseed Oil; Turpentine, Japan, Shellac, Glass, Putty, Sash and Doors.

I have also a full line of Paint Brushes, Alabastine, Gypsine, NAILS, PLAIN & BARBED WIRE, FLOWS, BARROWS & CULTIVATORS.

The best line of FISHING TACKLE in Grayling.

I solicit a share of your trade, A. KRAUS, Grayling, Mich.

IT IS TIME TO THINK ABOUT DISINFECTANTS!

We are always ready to help with advice on such points.

THE OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE! LUCIEN FOURNIER PROPRIETOR.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R. (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH:

4:05 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinac, 7:40 P. M.

5:05 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinac 6:30 A. M.

1:35 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinac 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH:

1:50 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M., Detroit 9:45 P. M.

5:50 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M., Detroit, 11:15 A. M.

3:35 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CARFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE— CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free blank forms, write to J. C. SNOW & CO., 361 Broadway, New York City. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by our bureau before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

PATENTS. Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is located in the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee is not paid until the patent is secured. "Caveats," "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free.

C. A. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the loan of \$1000.00, made by the third day of January, A. D. 1896, made by George H. Bonnell, and Mary L. Bonnell, his wife, of Crawford County, Michigan, to the Security Savings and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1896, in book of mortgages, on pages 410, 411, 412, and 413; and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-four cents (\$322.74) which amount includes the sum of four dollars and fifty cents paid for insurance by the mortgagee, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been taken to recover the same or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the income operative, now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the said indebtedness, together with the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as provided for in said mortgage, and also any other sum, or sums, that shall be paid at or before said sale by the undersigned for taxes and insurance to protect his interest in said premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof, or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, describing as follows, to-wit: Lot three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the Addition to the village of Grayling, according to the plat thereof on file of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Crawford, and in and for said State of Michigan, Dated February 21, A. D. 1896.

SMITH & EMERSON, Mortgage Attorneys for Mortgagee, Gladstone, Mich.

feb27-18w

CH&D. CINCINNATI. The Only Direct Route From All Points In MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO LIMA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH. SOLID TRAINS each way between Cincinnati & Cincinnati.

For rates and full information, address D. B. Tracy, North'n Pass. Agt., Jefferson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich. Geo. H. Barrett, Dist. Passenger Agt., 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio. D. O. Edwards, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Carey Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

SCHOOL LAW.

FOR HOME STUDY 243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE FREE.

LAND OF THE MAHDI.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INVASION OF THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN.

A Fierce and Bloody War with the Fanatical Arabs Is Imminent—The People and Their Strange Country—Political Motives Behind the Movement.

Decline of an Empire. An inspection of those maps of Africa which have been published in the last few years shows the existence of a new power in the heart of the Dark Continent. The former charts represented the Egyptian dominions as extending from the mouth of the Nile along the whole course of that river, with a great province called Equatoria in the lake region. In the later maps Egypt terminates on the south not far from Dongola, while on the stream from that point lies a vast region, with indeterminate boundaries, marked "Empire of the Mahdi." With the disaster to Hicks Pasha's army and the unfortunate termination of Gordon's expedition to Khartoum, the Anglo-Egyptian control of all the Egyptian possessions on the Nile vanished, and from that time to the present no attempt has been made to reclaim this region to civilization.

Now, however, it is evident that the time is deemed propitious for a forward movement, having for its purpose the reconquest of the Egyptian Soudan, and the expedition that left Cairo for Dongola is probably the forerunner of a more imposing force that may be needed ere the conquest is made complete. The men engaged in this enterprise do not anticipate so easy an undertaking as that of conquering Ashantee, when the whole opposing force of blacks was put to rout with Roman candles and sky rockets, for the troops of the Mahdi are hard fighters, are well armed, and have proved their steadiness in more than one severe action, but the conquest will ultimately be effected, no one can doubt who looks over

the Mahdi's power, the English have never relinquished their nominal claim to the country, and the British East African Company actually occupies an enormous area of land on the east coast, extending inland to Lake Victoria Nyanza and northward to the boundaries of the Mahdi's domain. The reconquest of the Egyptian Soudan would unite Egypt with the possessions of the British East African Company and give England control of the entire Nile Valley, with access to the ocean on the east. A most effective bar would thus be placed to the growth of



OLD DONGOLA ON THE UPPER NILE.

French influence toward the east, and England would become the dominant power, not only in Egypt and Egyptian Soudan, but also in the whole lake region of Central Africa. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that not only the French, but other powers interested in Africa, should look with apprehension on this fresh aggression on the part of Great Britain, for if this plan be carried out there will be little to prevent that power from establishing a solid line of colonies from

from which rain never falls, there are forests and swamps, long stretches of what we call prairie land, and frequent plateaus, considerably elevated above the river, which furnish excellent pasturage for wild antelope and the flocks and herds of the inhabitants. Here and there are arid spots, even along the river bank, where the shadow, or curious mechanical contrivance which answers the farmers' instead of a pump, is put into practical operation, in order to secure for the growing crops the amount of water necessary to their proper growth, but as a rule the



OLD DONGOLA ON THE UPPER NILE.

rainfall is sufficient for all purposes, and little artificial irrigation is practiced. The soil is so fertile that anything which can be raised in a tropical or sub-tropical climate will grow with luxuriance in the Egyptian Soudan. It is the native home of the sweet potato, the yam and the watermelon, and in the hot mountains of the Upper Nile Valley, and in the clearings made by the natives in the great forests of Equatoria, these vegetables grow to a size and with an abundance unknown in other parts of the world. A traveler in that region some years ago, said that all the tables of Europe could be supplied with fruits and vegetables from the Egyptian Soudan, and when this region is pierced by railroads, the time may come when oranges, bananas and pineapples, figs, dates and melons, from the heart of Africa, may be seen on the tables of Paris and London. This day is not far away, however, the exports of that region being at present limited to such articles as will bear the long, hot journey to the markets of Cairo or the Red Sea coast. ostrich feathers have for many years formed the greater part in value of the Soudan exports, while wax, coffee, a large variety of gum, and an enormous quantity of fine skins and hides make up the remainder. It is plain that under proper conditions the region can be made enormously productive, and those conditions will be attained when the land has been reconquered for civilization by the Anglo-Egyptian troops.

So far as the towns are concerned, they are, at present, hardly worthy of the name. Khartoum and Omdurman, Berber and the rest are all alike in their main features, the leading difference being found in the fact that some are larger than others. The striking similarity is that the day she entered her adopted land, she bestowed her condition, paying special attention to the women of the country, by creating industrial schools, forming benevolent societies, establishing an order of Sisters of Charity, and cultivating native art and the development of handicraft. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 Queen Elizabeth proved her gentleness of nature and sympathetic heart by meeting the trains bearing the wounded Rumanian soldiers after the battle of Plevna, and nursing them as tenderly as any Sister of the Red Cross would have done. In appearance Carmen Sylva is striking. She has a classical mouth, deep-set eyes of blue, and her fine, wavy hair is prematurely white. When it was officially declared by the state that Mile. Vacaresco and Prince Ferdinand should not wed the Queen spent some time in seclusion in Newstead, her brother's residence. At present she is holding court on Mount Sinai, a district which the royal authorities have beautifully described in "Tales of the Beldars." The Queen's first ambitious literary work was "Les Pensées d'une Reine" ("Thoughts of a Queen"). Next came "Strumme," a volume of poems, which was followed by "Pelesh Legends."



THE SHADOOF IN OPERATION.

even continued down the Nile, for Edfo, on the borders of the present Egyptian frontier, is of the same class. A few buildings of stone, where live the wealthy and important personages of the town, a great many houses with mud walls and thatched roofs, the leading difference being found in the fact that some are larger than others, and rather passively, laid between the houses, and these miserable alleys serve alike for entry and exit and



GEN. KITCHENER, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

its expediency. During the Egyptian occupation of the region, the exports from the Soudan down the Nile and by means of caravans to Cairo amounted to about \$9,000,000 a year, besides as much more that went abroad through the Red Sea ports and from the Somali coast. A district that can export \$18,000,000 worth of goods every year is certainly worth having, for a country from which this amount of surplus wealth can be annually spared for export, under so bad a Government as that of Egypt, would certainly prove of almost incalculable wealth if its own affairs were properly administered and the people given an equitable system of taxation. The Egyptian domain comprised Kordofan, Nubia, Senaar, Taka and some provinces still further south, an area estimated at a little less than 1,000,000 square miles, with an unknown population.

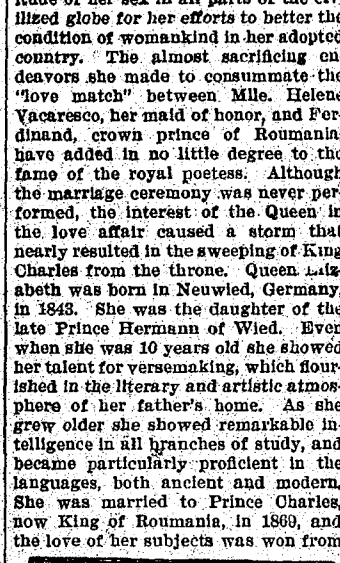
The country is as different from Egypt proper as can easily be conceived. Instead of the arid sands and brazen skies, as receptacles for all the filth and offal of the houses. If it were not for the vultures and dogs and hyenas and jackals, every town in Soudan would be depopulated in a year by pestilence, but by day the vultures eat all they can hold, and after nightfall the other animals prowled about and devour the remainder, so that the towns of the Upper Nile Valley are healthy as those of any tropical country.

In the Tropics. Among the curiosities of tropical plants are the pearls found occasionally in the cocoanut palm of the Philippine Islands—pearls which, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime. The bamboo, too, yields another precious product in the shape of true opals, which are found in its joints.

After all, there is nothing that suits a man quite so well as a particularly good breakfast Sunday morning.

A LITERARY QUEEN.

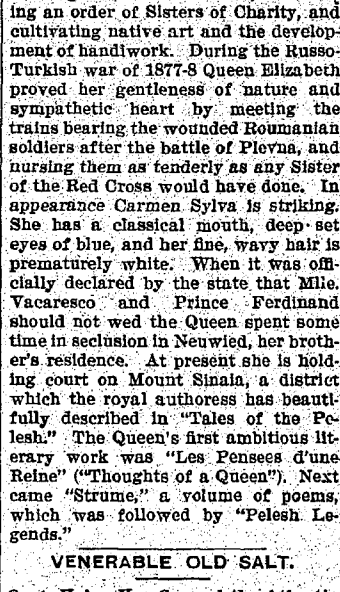
Carmen Sylva, of Rumania, May Rightly Claim the Name. Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania, whom everybody knows as "Carmen Sylva," has more right than any other royal personage to the name of a "literary queen." But, besides her merits as an authoress and her achievements in the world of letters, she is a very remarkable woman, who has earned the gratitude of her sex in all parts of the civilized globe for her efforts to better the condition of womanhood in her adopted country. The almost sacrificial endeavors she made to consummate the "love match" between Mile. Helene Vacaresco, her maid of honor, and Ferdinand, crown prince of Rumania, have added in no little degree to the fame of the royal poetess. Although the marriage ceremony was never performed, the interest of the Queen in the love affair caused a storm that nearly resulted in the sweeping of King Charles from the throne. King Little-both was born in Newstead, Germany, in 1849. She was the daughter of the late Prince Hermann of Wied. Even when she was 10 years old she showed her talent for versmaking, which flourished in the literary and artistic atmosphere of her father's home. As she grew older she showed remarkable intelligence in all branches of study, and became particularly proficient in the languages, both ancient and modern. She was married to Prince Charles, now King of Rumania, in 1869, and the love of her subjects was won from



ROUMANIA'S "LITERARY QUEEN."

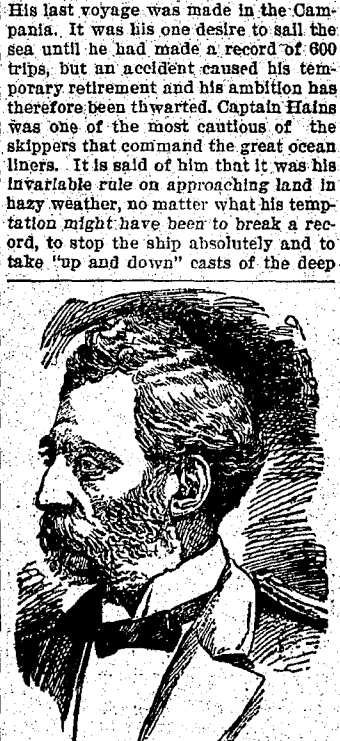
the day she entered her adopted land. She bestowed her condition, paying special attention to the women of the country, by creating industrial schools, forming benevolent societies, establishing an order of Sisters of Charity, and cultivating native art and the development of handicraft. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 Queen Elizabeth proved her gentleness of nature and sympathetic heart by meeting the trains bearing the wounded Rumanian soldiers after the battle of Plevna, and nursing them as tenderly as any Sister of the Red Cross would have done. In appearance Carmen Sylva is striking. She has a classical mouth, deep-set eyes of blue, and her fine, wavy hair is prematurely white. When it was officially declared by the state that Mile. Vacaresco and Prince Ferdinand should not wed the Queen spent some time in seclusion in Newstead, her brother's residence. At present she is holding court on Mount Sinai, a district which the royal authorities have beautifully described in "Tales of the Beldars." The Queen's first ambitious literary work was "Les Pensées d'une Reine" ("Thoughts of a Queen"). Next came "Strumme," a volume of poems, which was followed by "Pelesh Legends."

even continued down the Nile, for Edfo, on the borders of the present Egyptian frontier, is of the same class. A few buildings of stone, where live the wealthy and important personages of the town, a great many houses with mud walls and thatched roofs, the leading difference being found in the fact that some are larger than others, and rather passively, laid between the houses, and these miserable alleys serve alike for entry and exit and



THE SHADOOF IN OPERATION.

even continued down the Nile, for Edfo, on the borders of the present Egyptian frontier, is of the same class. A few buildings of stone, where live the wealthy and important personages of the town, a great many houses with mud walls and thatched roofs, the leading difference being found in the fact that some are larger than others, and rather passively, laid between the houses, and these miserable alleys serve alike for entry and exit and



GEN. KITCHENER, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

its expediency. During the Egyptian occupation of the region, the exports from the Soudan down the Nile and by means of caravans to Cairo amounted to about \$9,000,000 a year, besides as much more that went abroad through the Red Sea ports and from the Somali coast. A district that can export \$18,000,000 worth of goods every year is certainly worth having, for a country from which this amount of surplus wealth can be annually spared for export, under so bad a Government as that of Egypt, would certainly prove of almost incalculable wealth if its own affairs were properly administered and the people given an equitable system of taxation. The Egyptian domain comprised Kordofan, Nubia, Senaar, Taka and some provinces still further south, an area estimated at a little less than 1,000,000 square miles, with an unknown population.

The country is as different from Egypt proper as can easily be conceived. Instead of the arid sands and brazen skies, as receptacles for all the filth and offal of the houses. If it were not for the vultures and dogs and hyenas and jackals, every town in Soudan would be depopulated in a year by pestilence, but by day the vultures eat all they can hold, and after nightfall the other animals prowled about and devour the remainder, so that the towns of the Upper Nile Valley are healthy as those of any tropical country.

In the Tropics. Among the curiosities of tropical plants are the pearls found occasionally in the cocoanut palm of the Philippine Islands—pearls which, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime. The bamboo, too, yields another precious product in the shape of true opals, which are found in its joints.

After all, there is nothing that suits a man quite so well as a particularly good breakfast Sunday morning.

processes are extremely interesting and a tack factory has many visitors. The machinery is automatic; narrow strips of metal are fed in and clipped off; the heads are made by pressure, and it literally rains tacks into large boxes placed underneath to receive them. They are then poured into a rattler, which is a rapidly revolving cylinder, through which a jet of air is forced under high pressure. This removes all of the dust and loose particles. Black lead is sometimes put in to give them a polish, and then they pass on to the sifter, which sorts them and takes out the imperfect tacks, leaving the good ones to be passed on and dropped into a box, from which they are taken to be packed by quick-fingered girls. A good workwoman can pack 1,000 pounds of tacks in a day. When all realizes that many of these machines are going, and that the tacks at this rate are being sent out to market, the wonder grows—where all the tacks go to.—New York Ledger.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

The Great Lawyer and Silver-Tongued Prince of Agnostics.

That was a strange spectacle, which was presented in Chicago on a recent Sunday, when Robert G. Ingersoll, who for more than a score of years has consecrated the flower of his surpassing eloquence to ridicule, satirization and denunciation of preachers and churches and the Bible, spoke from a Christian pulpit, at the invitation of a preacher and of a church, to 3,000 followers of the Christian banner. For once the animosities engendered by bitter words were laid aside. The great audience bowed its head in silent sympathy with an orthodox Christian invocation to God and petition for the blessing of Christ; then listened for two hours to the eloquent denier of all that is called supernatural or divine, of all that is unknowable, except by faith, in religion. And Ingersoll was as magnanimous as his audience. Not once did he utter a word to wound the sensibilities of his hearers. Orator and auditors met on the common ground of considering what can be done and should be done to uplift humanity. That was his theme; on that he dwelt. There was no scoffing at religion, no jeering at simple faith, and when the logic of the speaker's thought roused an echo in the hearts of his hearers, they gave him generous proof of applause. These bursts of approval were anything but infrequent. The audience of Christians heard from the infidel thoughts, both old and new, but all clothed in beautiful language. The address was given in the place of worship of the Church Militant, of which Dr. John Russett is pastor.

Ingersoll, the silver-tongued prince of agnostics and greatest of orators, was born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational preacher, of such liberal views that he was persecuted for them, and in his early life Robert G. Ingersoll imbibed an intense hatred of Calvinism which



ROBT. G. INGERSOLL.

grew with his growth and finally made him the enemy of all forms of religion. His boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois and at the age of 24 he took up the practice of law at Peoria, Ill. During the war he was colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and after the war his ability as an orator and Republican campaign speaker gave him a reputation in the West, which was made national by his famous "plumed knight" speech in the Republican National Convention of 1876, by which he placed James B. Blaine in nomination. Since that time he has lived in Washington and New York. He has been connected with the most famous modern law cases, for his legal ability is extraordinary. His lectures and law practice have made him wealthy.

Real Fire Is Invisible. No eye, says the scientific writer, has ever seen real fire. The flame is leaping in strange form, fifteen or twenty inches upward from the coal and with it is a good deal of black, sooty smoke. The sooty smoke and the flames are one and the same, with only a difference of temperature. The soot which forms the flame is red-hot, coal or a particle of carbon. The real fire we do not see. The instant that the carbon atoms become really combustion, they are invisible. In burning three pounds of carbon, the heated state of which gives us flame, the fire work is done by eight pounds of oxygen. The oxygen we do not see. The carbon we only see just before it is burned; and the result of the burning is eleven pounds of the compound of oxygen and carbon, which is invisible.

A Vacuum Wanted. It may be worth while to note a statement by Sir James Crichton Brown which suggests a method of avoiding the difficulties experienced last winter. Speaking at a congress of plumbers, he pointed out that water pipes would never burst if protected by a vacuum. Why, then, he asked, could not plumbers invent a vacuum pipe? A space even an eighth of an inch of a high vacuum would be sufficient. Inclose the pipe to be protected in an outer tube, exhaust the air from the intervening space, and hermetically seal the inclosing tube at the ends, then no changes of temperature could affect the protected pipe.

A Strengthening Drink. Beat the yolk of an egg in a glass with a teaspoonful of sugar until very light; stir in a teaspoonful of sherry, port or brandy; add to this the white of an egg beaten to a froth and mix well. This should all be glass. It will be no desired lemon juice may be used in its place. This is a strengthening and valuable preparation for an invalid.

"Big words are fine clothes," said Uncle Eben, "is berry frequently alike in not kibberd' muck, but rely 'mounts ter anything."—Washington Star.

WEATHER AND CRIME.

The Atmosphere Has a Marked Influence on Those Who Violate the Law.

The weather has been cured and praised alternately for centuries and is an ever fruitful topic of conversation, but lately it has been stigmatized as being the indirect cause of much of the crime that is committed, and if this is so, it must bear New York a particularly severe grudge.

French scientists now declare that at certain seasons of the year the barometer might be taken as a criminal register, just as well as a guide to atmospheric disturbances, because under certain conditions of the atmosphere suicides were bound to be more plentiful than under other conditions, and that murders were just as sure to multiply at other seasons of the year owing to another vagary of the weather.

A Journal reporter interested in the question found that it had given rise to some discussion and considerable thought even of this side of the Atlantic. Sergeant M. B. Dunn of the United States Signal Service, has given this subject careful attention. When asked for his opinion on the matter, he said:

"During the passage of a storm where the temperature is excessive, the atmosphere being thoroughly saturated with moisture, and possibly holding it full, which is 100 per cent, a person perspiring very readily finds no relief from evaporation, atmospheric conditions being least at such a time. In consequence a person naturally feels very much depressed. This feeling should affect more especially persons in a weak mental or physical condition, and at such times the atmospheric electricity must necessarily play a very important part, inasmuch as the atmosphere, when very moist, is a better conductor of the electric current than at other times. It draws from the person the natural bodily electricity, which has a tendency to destroy their vitality."

"And under such conditions of the weather what crime or crimes would be most prevalent?" Mr. Dunn was asked.

"Self-destruction, principally. In summer everything is more favorable for areas of low pressure, and I think that you will find that suicides are more frequent in hot, muggy weather, when all nature seems sombre, than at any other time."

"Do you believe that the atmosphere has any effect in conducting to the commission of murders and burglaries, or any of the other common crimes?"

"I think that a man intending to commit a deliberate murder would plan it out on a bright, clear day, rather than in the suicide weather. Burglaries, too, I think would be planned in a bracing atmosphere, rather than in dark, gloomy weather."

Theodore Roosevelt, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, said: "Now that you have called my attention to the matter, I have noticed that suicides are more frequent during such periods of low pressure as have been described by Mr. Dunn. If I am not mistaken, close, misty or rainy days in summer generally produce a larger crop of suicides than are reported on any other days. I have also noticed that suicides in summer are more frequent by drowning or by poison, or shooting, the self-destroyers choosing parks and other public places. As a rule they take to go, or the rope in the fall and water. I do not think murders committed on the impulse of the moment are ever influenced by the weather."—New York Journal.

Trees and Morality. The tree business has another bearing. I refer to city trees as relative to city health and morals. The city of the future will not be treeless and shadeless. When a city has practically all outdoors to lay its new streets on, these should be wide enough to allow a row or more of trees in the middle, with green grass and comfortable seats, with open spaces where roots can find air and receive water. When we come to city trees as related to city morals, we open a wide subject. We have denominated the saloon house too hard, but just here let us halt a moment. Are those who frequent the saloons so inherently bad and besotted that they go there because they prefer it to anything else it is possible to offer them? I do not believe it. If a man has no other resting place when weary than a crowded, over-heated, untidy home on the one hand, or an open more comfortable saloon on the other hand, is it strange he takes the latter? I do not justify the tendency. But I do suggest that more open air parks in your cities would save many a man and woman who is not already depraved. Those who bring about betterment of tenement-houses and those who secure small parks within a desert of brick walls deserve and will receive the gratitude of their fellowmen. Don't put a premium on vice and intemperance by any lack of public comfort. A distinguished philosopher once said that a nature which had lost its fondness for the woods had lost its manhood."

A Rattler Poses as a Mesmerist. Being hypnotized by a snake seems to be a little out of the ordinary run of hypnotic influence, but a story comes to The Philadelphia Press from Florida of a rattlesnake which at least possessed this power in one instance.

The incident occurred in a small village of Florida recently. A young girl named Pauline Browne, while gathering wild flowers in a dense wood, grew tired and sat down to rest before a cluster of large, white flowers. While gazing steadily at the flowers, a buzzing influence seemed to attack her. The midst of them she shot a tongue of flame. She was terrified, but was unable to move or cry out. While in this hypnotized condition the report of a gun started her, broke the trance and she fainted away.

Her brother, alarmed at her long absence from home, had come in search of her, and approaching from behind, saw the head of a rattlesnake darting to and fro above the cluster of flowers. He shot the head off with his gun and found that the rattler was a monster in size, being seven feet long and eighteen inches in circumference at the largest part of its body. It had sixteen rattles and a button.

Mexico expects to adopt the metric system of weights and measures this year.



The Cream of Currents.

The soprano threw the bass. In the room a loving glance. She was such a pretty lass. And they only met by chance.

Brooklyn Eagle. Florence—"What is the first thing you have to learn in golf?" Marion—"What to wear."—Puck.

She—"Did you see the Latin quarter while in Paris?" He—"No; but I got several lead francs passed on me."—Truth.

Ignorance, bliss; knowledge, bluster. She—"When you married me you said you were well off." He—"Yes; but I did not know it."—Vanity.

None Too Cordial.—The Hostess—"I suppose there is no use of asking you to stay to dinner?" The Caller—"Not in that way."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Poetry Red-She (sentimentally)—"What poetry there is in fire!" He (saying)—"You a great deal of my pretty poetry has gone there."—Harper's Bazar.

Just the Same Thing.—"Say, loan me \$10 for about a week?" "Cute; have it got but five." "That'll do me the five for two weeks."—Chicago Record.

The difference between a somnambulist and a messenger boy is trifling. One walks in his sleep, and the other sleeps in his walk."—Philadelphia Press.

As the hurricane swept the deck and upset a few yachtsmen it breezily remarked: "I guess I can turn an occasional summer-bail myself."—Richmond Gazette.

Wizway—"What is meant by a passing regard?" Jubzy—"The regard in which you're held by people who how to you but don't stop to speak."—Roxbury Gazette.

She—"We've been married four months, dear, and I haven't given you a chance to try my cooking yet." He—"Why, love, you're not getting tired of me already, are you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Really Unjust.—"I have done nothing but blush all day," complained the rose, "and still that idiot of a poet goes on talking of the modest violet, as if there were not others."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mulman—"I often hear people speak about brain work being so awfully hard; it doesn't appear to me so." "Cut it out," said the doctor, "to me of your caliber brainy work is easy."—Boston Courier.

Mama—"Russell, stop teasing your brother; I'm tired of hearing him cry." Russell—"It won't make any difference if I do stop, 'cos if I don't tease him he'll tease me and make me cry."—Harper's Bazar.

"How large were the diamonds?" asked the press agent, pausing in the writing of the account for publication. "About as large as chestnuts," confessed the actress, unwittingly.—Minneapolis Times.

Game warden—Look here. Don't you know that you can't shoot deer just now? Proud amateur sportsman—Can't I (pointing to fine dead buck). Look at that and see whether I can't. —Boston Courier.

Winterblow—Don't you think \$200 is rather high for a tailor-made gown? Von Blumer tells me his wife paid only \$150. Mrs. Winterblow—True, my dear, but she got hers before I got mine.—Harlem Life.

Teacher—Can any little boy tell me which is the longest day in the year? Billy—Some fellows say the day before Christmas is, and some say the day before the Fourth of July.—Harper's Round Table.

"I don't believe you know who I am," said Mrs. Gaylegh to Tommy. "No, ma'am," said Tommy. "I don't know who you are, but I know who you was. I heard mamma tell Aunt Susan."—Harper's Bazar.

"Oh, Edith! there's that lovely escort you had last summer, the Count de Lusk, selling ribbons at the further counter!" "So it is. Don't let us recognize him, dear. He will prefer to remain incognito."—Port Jervis Gazette.

"Sing!" said the specialty artist to the manager, "I can sing to beat the band." However, on his appearance that afternoon it was noticeable that the orchestra, as usual, had the better of the contest.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. A.—I am surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do? Mrs. B.—The last thing he did was to calculate how many times a clock ticked in the course of 1,000 years.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

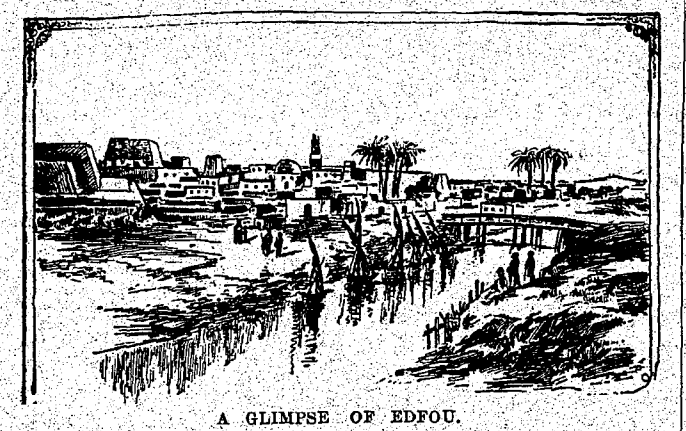
"What is all that row in the dining-room?" asked the dime museum manager, with some irritation. "It do be the glass eater, sor," said the Zulu chieftain. "He says 'th' cook cut his tongue on it."—New York Press.

"My dear," he said to his lady love, "I've been busy all day—not manual labor, you know, but brain work, which is the hardest kind." "Yes, indeed; I know it must be for you, and there was a tender look of sympathy in her eyes which aroused him.—Philadelphia American.

To Ward Off a Cold. After having been obliged to remain for any length of time in wet shoes, great care is necessary to ward off a cold. The damp shoes, stockings and skirts should be removed and a brisk rubbing with alcohol should follow. Not only dry, but warm footgear should be donned and a drink of hot beef tea taken to strengthen and start the circulation after the long exposure.

When a woman gets married she looks indignant; a man looks ashamed.

It makes the audience feel like clearing its throat to hear some actors talk.



A GLIMPSE OF EDFOU.

The map of Africa and sees the spheres of influence exercised by the great European nations on that continent. Immediately south of the vast Saharan desert, with its shifting sands and sparse population, lies Soudan, "Land of the Blacks," a region that stretches clear across the continent. It has never been fully explored, but the accounts brought back by travelers who have penetrated it here and there show it to be a country of



KHALIFA ABDULLAH. The Soudanese potentate against whom Great Britain has declared war.

marvelous possibilities. So far as climate is concerned, it is one of the hottest regions on the globe, there being many places where the mean annual temperature exceeds 85 degrees, but it differs from the Sahara in an abundance of rainfall, and consequently in fertility also. The entire region comprises an area of 1,500,000 square miles, or about half that of the United States, and of this great domain from a fourth to a third is forest. No one yet knows how great are the resources of this country, nor how vast the value of the estate that will flow from it, when once it has been opened to commerce, but as its population is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000, it will, no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition to the civilized States that in future will control it.

At present it is divided among over a hundred native African or Arab rulers, often at war with each other—some semi-civilized, some decidedly barbarous, others entirely savage, but most of the States having a population of sufficient intelligence to appreciate the benefits that would arise to them from closer association with the whites. The expedition that has just now started from Cairo is one move in a game for supremacy between the French and English. The former have long been aspiring to large possessions in Africa, and when the Dark Continent was divided among the great powers of Europe, France managed to add to Algeria the Western Sahara, excluding Morocco and the land of the Moors, so as to unite the Senegambian coast with Algeria. In addition to this, the French secured a large section of country north of the Congo, and immediately began the task of extending the French influence into the interior. It is



A TYPICAL TOWN IN SOUDAN.

said that this work has been attended with such success that the sphere of French influence now extends far to the west of Lake Tchad, even into Darfour, and therefore comprises two-thirds of the whole Soudan. The object of the French Government is to acquire a belt of country stretching across the continent, but in the Nile Valley the opposition of the English is instantly encountered. Forged out of the Upper Nile Valley and the Egyptian Soudan by the growth of

WOMAN TO WOMAN.

Women are being taught by bitter experience that many physicians cannot successfully handle their peculiar ailments known as female diseases. Doctors are willing and anxious to help them, but they are the wrong sex to work understandingly.

When the woman of to-day experiences such symptoms as backache, nervousness, lassitude, whites, irregular or painful menstruation, bearing-down sensation, palpitation, "all gone" feeling and blues, she at once takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

Should her symptoms be new to her, she writes to a woman, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who promptly explains her case, and tells her free how to get well.

Indeed, so many women are now appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, that a score of lady secretaries are kept constantly at work answering the great volume of correspondence which comes in every day. Each letter is answered carefully and accurately, as Mrs. Pinkham fully realizes that a life may depend upon her reply, and into many and many a home has she shed the rays of happiness.

full menstruation, pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, palpitation, "all gone" feeling and blues, she at once takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

Should her symptoms be new to her, she writes to a woman, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who promptly explains her case, and tells her free how to get well.

Indeed, so many women are now appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, that a score of lady secretaries are kept constantly at work answering the great volume of correspondence which comes in every day. Each letter is answered carefully and accurately, as Mrs. Pinkham fully realizes that a life may depend upon her reply, and into many and many a home has she shed the rays of happiness.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

It is the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physician, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

It is the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physician, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

RODWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Throat, Lumbago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Toothache, Headache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

There is just a little appetizing bite to HIRE'S Rootbeer; just a smack of life and good flavor done up in temperance style. Best by any test.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, Pa. No other makes are genuine. Sold everywhere.

KOBER'S PASTILLES

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

PLAY BALL

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

WEIGHTY WORDS

FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

SPALDING'S BASKETBALL GUIDE, NEW EDITION, 470 pages, 10 cts. American Sports Pub. Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

FOUND THE FIRST DIAMOND.

Now a Pension to Lucky Jacobs Is Proposed by the Cape Government. The Cape of Good Hope Government is contemplating the bestowal of a pension upon Leonard Jacobs, who found the first diamond in the colony. Jacobs, a Korannah, settled in Port Elizabeth, now known as Barmby, in 1888. A German missionary, Kallenberg, told him to look sharp for diamonds, explaining to the ignorant Korannah the value and appearance of the stones. Jacobs' children

soon after found several glittering stones. One proved to be a real diamond; the others were crystals. Jacobs' wife, not knowing that any particular value attached to the jewel, exchanged it for calico.

Jacobs set out on the trail of the lucky trader, and, finding him, forced him to return the jewel. The Korannah's stone was forwarded to Port Elizabeth, where Sir Philip Woodhouse, the Governor, purchased it for £500. He named it the "Star of South Africa," and it still remains in his family.

Jacobs, after a lapse of two years, received a horse, wagon and some sheep as payment. The man is now an octogenarian and in hearty health.

Current Condensations.

"Going Out Whitewashing Done Inside" is the somewhat puzzling sign on a small shop in Skowhegan, Maine.

The Indus, the second sacred river of India, is 1,700 miles long. Its waters have always been considered almost as holy as those of the Ganges.

The founder of Christianity and the founder of Mohammedanism were both born in places that are now under the rule of the Turkish sultan, who, until a few years ago, ruled also over the birthplace of Moses, the founder of Judaism.

One of the most famous log chutes in the West, at La Grande, Ore., is to be cut up for cordwood, all the timber immediately tributary to it having been cut away. The chute is one and a half miles long from top to bottom, and during its period of use more than 3,400,000 feet of logs have been coasted through it down the mountain side.

The archer fish has a natural blow gun. This animal possesses the curious property of being able to shoot drops of water from its mouth with extraordinary accuracy to considerable distances. This singular faculty is of use to the animal in securing its food. A fly or small insect passing over the water has very little chance of escape from the deadly aim of the archer fish. The drop of water brings down the insect, which is then incontinently devoured.

A publisher of a New York newspaper who had criticised the decisions of a judge of inferior jurisdiction was fined and imprisoned on a contempt charge. He appealed and the court of appeals reversed the decision and remanded the judge for exceeding his just and legal powers. The upper court declares that no judge has the right to punish for contempt except where the act held to be contemptuous is committed in the court, or where any person or persons willfully violate any order of the court. Going further, the appellate judges hold that no court has power to punish for contempt for criticism of its rulings or decisions.

A sure-enough wild man was seen in the Quillayute Mountains, near Cape Flattery, Wash., a few days ago, and was closely and carefully scrutinized by Lawrence E. Doyle, a member of the Montana Legislature, who is willing to furnish affidavits by his story. He says he was traveling through an unexplored timber belt when a man of unusually large size and splendid physique, bearded and with a heavy beard and shock of long hair, his arms and legs bare and his body partially clothed in skins, stepped out before him. Mr. Doyle was startled, and before he could say or do anything the wild man, after looking at him closely, walked quietly away. Mr. Doyle watched the man with his field glasses until he was out of sight and is sure of the reality of his experience and of the wild man. Settlers in that region have for a long time past claimed to have caught glimpses of a strange man dressed in skins, and a general hunt has been planned for the purpose of capturing him.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Colors that Are and Those that Are Not Fashionable—Gray Shades Seen Everywhere—Percoline Lining No Longer Mistaken for Silk.

Fashion's Late Fancies.

New York correspondence.

BETTER opportunities are presented to the investigator of fashion to enable her to appreciate the vast amount of details at the hands of the dress designer than in consideration of what colors are and not putting it too strong to state that more colors are permitted than are forbidden. Among the reds cardinal red is not worn this year, nor any of the simpler and primitive shades. Cerise, coral, deep wine and mulberry red are used, the two latter ones rather for older people, but red is not generally in favor. All kinds of green are much used, though the dull shades tending to sage and bronze are less liked than bright grass, lettuce, chartreuse and hunter's green. The favored blues are turquoise and the standard navy that is never out of style. Browns hold their own always, but the artificial shades like tobacco and cinnamon are discarded and the old-time red terra (or, better, "terra") is never seen. Gray is seen on every hand. It is worn in the delicate romantic shade that the impoverished but virtuous stage heroine affects when she marries the young man of her choice, and proves that she is poor and domestic by wearing a dove colored gown, with white muslin cuffs and collar, and by laying a table with the cover very crooked and with

nothing on it but a sugar bowl and two plates. From this delicate shade fashion deepens to all tones and also runs into dull blue grays. The stone shades are especially suited to elderly women who do not like to go into black, and who yet prefer dark colors. Black for facings or braiding combines with these stone grays with excellent effect. Gray is not relegated exclusively to the elderly or middle-aged, nor to dresses that are simple and domestic. Particularly handsome and dressy costumes are seen in this shade, and two of them have been chosen for these first two pictures. The first is made of gray crepon gauze over a gray silk foundation. Its bodice has a yoke of guipure over white satin with a point that is ornamented with the Dresden ribbon bows extending down the center of the front to the waist. The belt is of the same ribbon as these two bows and fastens at the side with a third bow. Bretteles of plain gauze and a collar to match with a pleated bow in back make further trimming for the bodice, and the sleeves consist of two puffs over a gray foundation.

The second employment of gray was in a summer dress of a coarse poplin de laine that was embroidered with small gray silk dots. It was made in an untrimmed bodice skirt and in a short fitted bodice whose lining fastened in the center. The revers widened at the shoulders and formed a narrow turned down collar in back. They were of pale gray faille and the same shade of satin ribbon have the stock collar and the straps at bust and waist. The full vest was dark ecru over gray silk. Concerning these loose fronts it may be said in general that the folds grow more and more exact,

like coats and who are tired of round waists and like princess effect, this model serves charmingly. A simple model for utilizing striped stuffs is the subject of the final sketch, the goods in this instance being a light-blue and white striped silk. The bodice fastened at the side and had a stiff collar of a drapey of the lace on one side and three jeweled gold buttons on the other. The sleeves were shirred at the top to gain the drooping effect and were finished with lace ruffles.

There is a sudden craze for over-gowns of lace and almost any pretty dress is made much prettier by putting it under a little slip of lace. The lace, of course, is elaborated by insertions, and a lovely effect is obtained by making insertions of jeweled lace on net over-slips. In this way the net hardly shows and the gleaming insertions slip about on the surface of the under material, seeming to waver as the wearer moves. This is one of those effects that almost prove the gown's wearer a past mistress of the art of gowning, and that, unlike many fancies, can be carried out by a modest purse. Ribbon may be run under the insertion and will serve to make the effect the more elaborate.

Any lace gown becomes, though in its present form impossible, a dream of glancing beauty if it is all covered with frills of ribbon, or even if rows are set on here and there. Ribbon can be made to go a long way by putting it on flat and then running full over it a frill of lace. The lace serves, besides, to soften the effect of color, making what might be too pronounced an effect quite demure or even stately.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Colors that Are and Those that Are Not Fashionable—Gray Shades Seen Everywhere—Percoline Lining No Longer Mistaken for Silk.

Fashion's Late Fancies.

New York correspondence.

BETTER opportunities are presented to the investigator of fashion to enable her to appreciate the vast amount of details at the hands of the dress designer than in consideration of what colors are and not putting it too strong to state that more colors are permitted than are forbidden. Among the reds cardinal red is not worn this year, nor any of the simpler and primitive shades. Cerise, coral, deep wine and mulberry red are used, the two latter ones rather for older people, but red is not generally in favor. All kinds of green are much used, though the dull shades tending to sage and bronze are less liked than bright grass, lettuce, chartreuse and hunter's green. The favored blues are turquoise and the standard navy that is never out of style. Browns hold their own always, but the artificial shades like tobacco and cinnamon are discarded and the old-time red terra (or, better, "terra") is never seen. Gray is seen on every hand. It is worn in the delicate romantic shade that the impoverished but virtuous stage heroine affects when she marries the young man of her choice, and proves that she is poor and domestic by wearing a dove colored gown, with white muslin cuffs and collar, and by laying a table with the cover very crooked and with

nothing on it but a sugar bowl and two plates. From this delicate shade fashion deepens to all tones and also runs into dull blue grays. The stone shades are especially suited to elderly women who do not like to go into black, and who yet prefer dark colors. Black for facings or braiding combines with these stone grays with excellent effect. Gray is not relegated exclusively to the elderly or middle-aged, nor to dresses that are simple and domestic. Particularly handsome and dressy costumes are seen in this shade, and two of them have been chosen for these first two pictures. The first is made of gray crepon gauze over a gray silk foundation. Its bodice has a yoke of guipure over white satin with a point that is ornamented with the Dresden ribbon bows extending down the center of the front to the waist. The belt is of the same ribbon as these two bows and fastens at the side with a third bow. Bretteles of plain gauze and a collar to match with a pleated bow in back make further trimming for the bodice, and the sleeves consist of two puffs over a gray foundation.

The second employment of gray was in a summer dress of a coarse poplin de laine that was embroidered with small gray silk dots. It was made in an untrimmed bodice skirt and in a short fitted bodice whose lining fastened in the center. The revers widened at the shoulders and formed a narrow turned down collar in back. They were of pale gray faille and the same shade of satin ribbon have the stock collar and the straps at bust and waist. The full vest was dark ecru over gray silk. Concerning these loose fronts it may be said in general that the folds grow more and more exact,

like coats and who are tired of round waists and like princess effect, this model serves charmingly. A simple model for utilizing striped stuffs is the subject of the final sketch, the goods in this instance being a light-blue and white striped silk. The bodice fastened at the side and had a stiff collar of a drapey of the lace on one side and three jeweled gold buttons on the other. The sleeves were shirred at the top to gain the drooping effect and were finished with lace ruffles.

There is a sudden craze for over-gowns of lace and almost any pretty dress is made much prettier by putting it under a little slip of lace. The lace, of course, is elaborated by insertions, and a lovely effect is obtained by making insertions of jeweled lace on net over-slips. In this way the net hardly shows and the gleaming insertions slip about on the surface of the under material, seeming to waver as the wearer moves. This is one of those effects that almost prove the gown's wearer a past mistress of the art of gowning, and that, unlike many fancies, can be carried out by a modest purse. Ribbon may be run under the insertion and will serve to make the effect the more elaborate.

Any lace gown becomes, though in its present form impossible, a dream of glancing beauty if it is all covered with frills of ribbon, or even if rows are set on here and there. Ribbon can be made to go a long way by putting it on flat and then running full over it a frill of lace. The lace serves, besides, to soften the effect of color, making what might be too pronounced an effect quite demure or even stately.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

M. Laroche, the French French minister in Madagascar, thought a Protestant, makes it a point to attend mass at the Catholic cathedral every Sunday.

Copyright, 1898.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Colors that Are and Those that Are Not Fashionable—Gray Shades Seen Everywhere—Percoline Lining No Longer Mistaken for Silk.

Fashion's Late Fancies.

New York correspondence.

BETTER opportunities are presented to the investigator of fashion to enable her to appreciate the vast amount of details at the hands of the dress designer than in consideration of what colors are and not putting it too strong to state that more colors are permitted than are forbidden. Among the reds cardinal red is not worn this year, nor any of the simpler and primitive shades. Cerise, coral, deep wine and mulberry red are used, the two latter ones rather for older people, but red is not generally in favor. All kinds of green are much used, though the dull shades tending to sage and bronze are less liked than bright grass, lettuce, chartreuse and hunter's green. The favored blues are turquoise and the standard navy that is never out of style. Browns hold their own always, but the artificial shades like tobacco and cinnamon are discarded and the old-time red terra (or, better, "terra") is never seen. Gray is seen on every hand. It is worn in the delicate romantic shade that the impoverished but virtuous stage heroine affects when she marries the young man of her choice, and proves that she is poor and domestic by wearing a dove colored gown, with white muslin cuffs

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

A Broken Horn—Cure for the Stretches—
Disease in Fowls—Brains, the Farm
er's Remedy.

A BROKEN HORN.

When cows are at play, they frequently break off the horns; that is, the outer shell of them, leaving the inner core, which will bleed, and is very tender. There is nothing serious about this, and if the bleeding core is wrapped in a tarry bandage, it will heal in a few days, and soon become covered with new horn. It will never regain its shape, but will always be deformed.—New York Times.

CURE FOR THE "STRETCHES."

"When a sheep has the 'stretches,' writes D. H. Thibault, 'pour down its throat a pint bottle full of a decoction of thoroughwort (Eupatorium perfoliatum), made as strong as possible by steeping until as black as ink. Do this the first time the sheep begins to stretch, and it has never failed to cure, in my forty years' experience. Gather and dry the herb, so as to have it on hand for the purpose.'—American Agriculturist.

DISEASE IN FOWLS.

Fowls are subject to a disease known as anthrax, the results of which is to produce boils or purulent swellings on various parts of the body. Sometimes the combs turn black and at other times bluish, both showing that the blood is darker than usual, whence the name of the disease, which means black. It is contagious, and generally fatal, so that it is not worth the trouble and time to try to save them, but it is best to kill the diseased ones and purify the house by burning sulphur in it and lime-washing it by which the others may be saved. It is well, too, to give the other fowls each a teaspoonful of solution of hypophosphite of soda in water as strong as it can be made—a saturated solution, as it is termed—once a day, and mix a little of it in some soft food. It is encouraged by giving too much grain food, and no fresh green food, such as chopped cabbage, which is a natural substitute for the grass obtained in the summer.

BRAINS, THE FARMER'S REMEDY.

Slipshod farming will never again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years ago. Anybody who could hold a plow or a cradle or a scythe, and knew enough to sow and plant and reap at the proper season, could farm. All there was to do was to plant corn and sow wheat and oats and grass seed, harvest and market them. The animals that were bred did not amount to much anyhow. In the East the local butcher would come around and buy the calves, and as a cow was a cow it did not make any difference how long she lived. The business was dead easy, as far as management went. It was then all work and no management, but now the management is the principal thing. The farmer must think, and think hard. He finds it necessary to diversify his crops, more than ever, and he is often at a loss to decide in which direction to do it. He has the brains to compete with both on and off the farm. Bogsms butters, cotton-seed oil, and adulterations of every one of his products that can be adulterated are placed side by side with his productions in the market; and it is of no use for him to grumble about it. While he is grumbling, the other fellow gets the money. He must not grumble, but think and plan. He must recognize the fact that agricultural pursuits, like other lines of business, have their complications, and that nothing on earth but the exercise of the gray matter in his head will unravel them.—Farmer's Voice.

SEED POTATOES.

The best way to cut seed potatoes is a problem upon which no two farmers agree, and concerning which numerous experiments have been tried by farmers generally, as well as by experiment stations. Results at all the stations have been carefully studied by J. F. Dugger, who concludes (Farmers' Bulletin No. 20, United States Department of Agriculture) that it is more "important to cut the tuber into compact pieces of nearly uniform size than to shape the pieces so as to have a definite number of eyes on each set. No piece should be entirely devoid of eyes, and the majority of the seed pieces should be large enough to support at least two eyes, and better three or more."

The yield from planting the seed or bud end is larger than from the stem or butt end of the tuber, the eyes on the seed end being first to germinate, and hence of especial importance when an early crop is desired. The total crop increases with every increase in the size of seed pieces from the single eye to the whole potato; this increase occurs both in the large and in the small potatoes, but chiefly in the latter. The net yield of salable potatoes increases with every increase in the size of seed piece from one eye to the half potato.

"The half potato affords a larger net salable crop than the whole potato, on account of the excessive amount of seed required in planting entire tubers. Taking the average of many experiments, it was found that for every 100 bushels of net salable crop grown from single eyes, there were 114 bushels from two-eye pieces, 131 bushels from quarters, and 139 bushels from halves, but only 129 bushels from planting whole potatoes. These results favor the use of halves as seed pieces, if seed potatoes and crops are assumed to be of equal value per bushel; but, when seed potatoes command a very high price per bushel, quarters may be used to advantage. It is better to place in one hill one large piece than several very small ones of the same aggregate weight. Small potatoes can sometimes be used for seed with profit, in which case they should be planted whole.

"Leading growers are careful to select for seed medium to large tubers of good shape, and their example should be followed."

SWARMING OF BEES.

While dividing has taken the place of swarming is a very great extent, swarming is preferable in many instances, says A. H. Duff. A good swarm of bees, for real business, cannot be substituted by any division. A natural swarm for the first twenty days will store double the amount of honey, and in many cases five pounds to one, that any division of equal strength will do. It will take a division all of twenty days to catch up to a natural swarm in condition for storing honey. It makes some difference where the division is located after the colony is divided. If it is set in the same apiary, all the old bees, or the working force, will return to the old location, and no work of any consequence will be done for ten days or more. If the same division is taken one or more miles away, then but little if any of the working force returns; hence they are in much better condition for business, but will not even then equal a natural swarm.

When honey is the sole object, I have always obtained the best results by allowing my best colonies to cast a swarm, if reasonably strong. It is true we cannot count largely on swarms if we live them in empty hives; but, to receive the best results, we must use either empty combs or foundation instead. The swarming limit should extend to first swarms only, as there can be no advantage in after-swarming. Second swarms often do well, but it weakens the parent stock to such an extent that it is not profitable. In living swarms, be certain that you have the queen inside of the hive. If you have not discovered the queen in hiving, see that all the bees are in the hive. A small cluster of bees left on the outside may contain the queen, and if so, they are liable to swarm off again, and may leave you for good. After hiving, give them an abundance of ventilation, either by enlarging the entrance, or shading the live from the hot rays of the sun, or both, and especially if the swarms are large. In swarming, bees fill themselves with honey to the utmost limit; hence more ventilation is required than at any other time. It is always an advantage to give the swarm a frame of a brood from some other colony to commence housekeeping on. Never allow a swarm of bees to remain long after settling, but live them as soon as possible. Swarms often return to their hive after issuing. This is evidence that the queen has not taken wing with them, and she may be found crawling about the hive, having bad wings and being unable to fly.

A CROP EVERY SIX WEEKS.

What kind of a crop? Why a crop of lettuce; and a valuable one, too, I assure you. When I was in Columbus, in January, I went over to the State University. Of course, I gravitated at once toward a large greenhouse, 100 feet long or more. The center bed, perhaps eight feet wide, contained a crop of Grand Rapids lettuce almost ready to cut, and it was one of the most beautiful sights I think I ever saw. Professor Hunt seconded my exclamation that there was hardly a plant in the hands of the florist that made a more striking and beautiful display than a full crop of Grand Rapids lettuce when it is just in its prime. The seed is sown in flats and the plants are transplanted onto the flats before going into the large beds, a sufficient number of plants being kept constantly on hand to fill up the large beds just as soon as the cutting is made. In this way they average a crop from the beds once every six weeks. I cannot give you the figures just now; but at this date, March 10, we are sold out on lettuce, and are paying a neighboring gardener fifteen cents per pound for what we sell. It would be a poor crop indeed that did not average half a pound to the plant, and the plants stand seven inches apart all over the bed. Of course, you have got to attend to things, and know your business, to harvest a crop every six weeks; but anyone who is really anxious, and has average skill, can learn the trade if he sticks to it.

After I was made happy by seeing how successfully they managed the lettuce greenhouse Professor Hunt took us over to the creamery—I guess that is what they call it—and showed us how they teach Ohio boys to make butter by the use of all modern inventions and appliances. Everything was as neat and tidy, and bright and clean, as the appliances in the office of a city merchant, and the students were using all the modern inventions in the line of electricity, chemistry, etc., taking the subject in a scientific way, from the proper caring for and feeding the cow until the glitzy butter, cream or cheese is ready for a class of customers who are ready and willing to pay for the finest food product that skill and science can bring out. I hope our experiment colleges will teach the boys, above all things, to be honest, and to stand out against fraud, trickery and deceit wherever found.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Ewes with poor teeth need special care if such ewes are kept at all. They cannot eat hard grain.

Did you ever consider the matter and count up how much you lose annually by not securing the very best seed oats and corn? Now is the time to have it under advertisement.

Don't be afraid to report your successes or failures. What has benefited you will help others, and your stumbling blocks pointed out will enable others to steer clear of them.

Is your horse well shod, and does his harness fit him? If not, put on a pair of boots one size too large or small, and let down one suspender, and find out for yourself how he feels, says a horseman.

Sheep will both feed and clothe a man, which is more than can be said of other farm animals. Many level-headed farmers still believe in the poor, displaced sheep, despite the low prices of recent years.

Barn manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards, says an exchange, yet they can be used with good results, particularly when rejuvenating old orchards.

A good plant lacks no more room than a poor one. Have the good one. Economy and the ability to perform

hard work are needful for the average farmer, but to know what and how to do it are equally important to be successful.

It does not cost much to buy a half dozen sheep, and that sized flock would be better than none on a poor farm. A good general rule in sheep husbandry is that the sheep must be petted. It is a timid animal and cannot be kicked and ought not to be sworn at.

Vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, beets, onions and potatoes are relished, and will amply pay for the extra trouble you may be put to in procuring them. In fact it is barely possible to make a success of winter egg production without something of this kind.

If the udder is hard and hot, after lambing, it should be soothed by frequently and continuously applying to it a cloth dipped in hot water. Repeated washings with cold water produce the same effect, but more slowly, and with a greater tendency to dry up the milk. If the lamb is dead, and there are indurated tumors in the udder, apply iodine ointment.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

They Were Part and Parcel of the Life of the Ancient Greek.

These closing ten years of the nineteenth century may be called the period of international games. If the Greek gymnastic festival of April, 1896, signified no more than a series of games offering the hospitality of the country, over which the glamour of a glorious past lingers like a rich sunset, it would be a notable event. But it is more than this—far more. The enterprise revives the memory and spirit of an institution which shed a peculiar luster on the history of classic Greece. It entered into the life of the ancient Greek to an extent which we of to-day can scarcely realize. It was associated with his religion, his civic pride, his ideals of art, and his highest patriotism. This institution was the Olympic festival, celebrated every four years at Olympia, on the river Alpheus, near the borders of Elis and Pisa, and so kept up for more than a thousand years.

There were other national games of a similar sort—such as the Isthmian games; but those, though highly regarded, were of far less dignity and interest. When one speaks, then, of the Olympic games there arises in the mind a picture of those vast gatherings where all Greece, though at the very time divided by civil wars, remembered for a brief period these borders bounded one people—a people of one blood, one glory, and one destiny. The hold of the Olympic festival on the ancient Hellenic world is seen in the fact that from 776 B. C. time was measured by "Olympiads," or the four year intervals between the games.

The remote origin of this festival is hidden in myths, as is the case with so many customs of the classic ages. In general, all these legends ascribe the games to the demigod Hercules as founder. Sufficient time had passed for the early form of this festival to have gone into decay, before it was revived and had a historic beginning. This occurred under the patronage of Iphitos, king of Elis, and Lycurgus, the celebrated lawgiver of the Spartan commonwealth. It is fixed at or about 884 B. C. This revival soon lighted a living spark which fired Greek blood everywhere, and in less than half a century the festival became national in character.

Only contestants of pure Hellenic blood were allowed to enter their names. As time rolled on, and the Greeks (who were, you know, great sailors and merchants) pushed their maritime enterprises, and established colonies throughout the world, the length and breadth of the Mediterranean, children of the great Greece, everywhere from the distant borders of Persia to where the city of Marseilles now stands, assembled to struggle for the prize wreath. The interest of the Greek race in these games became a passion. To win a victory in any of the contests reflected as much glory on the athlete and on his community as it had been the successful general in a great battle. His name was added to the brazen tablets recording the celebrities and benefactors of his native town. If he died on this field of honor, as was often the case, even in the flush of victory, he became almost an idol in the public esteem, and his family was ennobled and enriched by public decree.

Hunting With Beagles.

Maryland boasts the best beagle packs to be found in this country to-day, and it is there that the sport has been brought almost to perfection. In that State a number of packs are hunted without the gun, and are trained to run their rabbits to a kill. These hounds are followed on foot, and the chase is most interesting and exciting. A successful pack will kill fairly on the ground half the rabbits it starts, and the scores made by some are far better than that.

These beagles run with a dash and speed rarely seen in those which are hunted to the gun. They know that there is no time to waste, that they must press their quarry every instant, or he will escape them. They drive at full speed and over-run but little. When checked they cast in different directions, hark to one another instantly, and throughout the chase work with wonderful precision and intelligence.

Such a pack is not made in a day. It is the result of years of careful selection and breeding from the best stock, and its training is the work of a master hand. Only a true lover of hounds and hunting can bring such a pack to perfection, and when once it is formed, constant care is necessary to keep it from falling below its high standard.

First American Cotton.

The first planting of cotton seed in the colonies was in the Carolinas in the year 1621, when seeds were planted as an experiment in a garden. Winthrop says that in 1634 "men fell to the manufacture of cotton, whereof we have great stores from Barbadoes." In 1736 it was cultivated in the gardens along the Chesapeake bay, especially in the vicinity of Baltimore, and at the opening of the revolution it was a garden plant in New Jersey and New York, but its real value seems to have been almost unknown to the planters up to about 110 years ago.

A SCOURGED CONTINENT.

A TERRIBLE AND SORROWFUL TALE FROM AUSTRALIA.

Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria Following the Great Heat and the Electric Storms—People Fall Dead in Streets and Roads.

Australia's scourging by no means ceased with the passing of the terrible heat wave and the subduing of the electric storm and cyclones which followed close on the heels of the heat, as told recently. The last mail advices from the sorely afflicted continent tell of a widespread epidemic of typhoid fever, a direct consequence of the heat. Almost all the wells in many districts were dried up, and creeks and rivers ceased to flow. A water famine resulted, and the inhabitants were compelled to use impure water. As a result typhoid fever broke out, and the mortality from the disease was, at last accounts, even greater than that caused by the terrible heat. Melbourne was badly afflicted. The fever wards in the hospitals soon filled up, and very many patients had to be turned away. The same conditions obtained in Alexander, Wagga and Waterloo, and outbreaks of typhoid were reported from very many parts of the continent. Diphtheria, too, broke out in many places and caused many deaths.

The storms that followed the heat interrupted communication, blowing down telegraph wires and washing away bridges and roads, and when the last mail advices left Australia, but meagre reports were obtainable of the death and destruction caused throughout the continent and in Tasmania and New Zealand by the extraordinary climatic conditions. After the heat and storms came earthquakes. They were most felt in Queensland. The earth trembled and windows rattled and crockery was shaken from shelves. Half a dozen towns in the colony reported having experienced shocks. The shocks passed from east to west.

The Australian papers are filled with stories of the great heat and storms and the loss of life and property resulting therefrom. The greatest heat recorded during the hot spell which occurred in January, was in Adelaide, 172 degrees in the sun and 111 degrees in the shade; in Melbourne, 112 degrees; in the shade, 107 degrees; Bourke, 118 degrees; and Mildura, 120 degrees. In Bourke, N. S. W., a town of 3,000 inhabitants, thirty-five people died in one week of heat apoplexy. People fell in the streets and died without regaining consciousness. A woman attending her dying husband became suddenly ill from the heat, and died an hour before her husband. A son-in-law of these two died from the heat while making the funeral arrangements. Many people were found after the heat was over, dead in the country roads and in the fields. The railway departments of the various colonies made special reduced rates to enable people to escape to the cooler districts of the Australian Alps, and the residents of the plains fled to the mountains panic-stricken.

Millions of fish perished in the lakes throughout the country, because of the water drying up. The pelicans profited rather than suffered by the heat. They thronged the banks of the lakes in thousands, gorging themselves on the fish exposed by the evaporating waters. Birds fell from the trees and died in great numbers. The wax cells of beehives, melted and imprisoned large numbers of bees, which were thus smothered in their own sweetness. Cattle and sheep died in droves all over the continent, and the price of stock has gone up greatly. Smelting was suspended in most of the mining towns, and surface laborers of all kinds had to cease work.

Serious fires occurred not only in the bush and the country, but also in the cities, started by spontaneous combustion. Extra guards were placed at many factories and warehouses to watch for and guard against fire generating in closely stored goods. Bush fires prevailed all over the country, and the fate of many settlements is still in doubt.

The damage to Queensland from the storms which followed close after the heat was very great. Houses and buildings of all descriptions were swept away in the floods, and the damage to crops, almost ready for the harvest, was enormous. The Comet River rose forty feet in twelve hours, the Noga twenty feet and the Yama twelve feet. At Payneham the English church, one of the finest structures in the colony, was levelled to the ground by the cyclonic gale and the succeeding floods. At Gympie the mines were flooded, and all mining operations in the district were suspended. Great suffering prevailed in all quarters heard from, and great destitution must result from the ruin of the crops.

It will doubtless be many weeks before the complete story of Australia's extraordinary climatic scourge is learned, and all indications are that it will be a terrible and sorrowful tale.

CHAMPION CHICKEN PICKER.

A Long Islander Plucks a Chicken Clean in Five Seconds.

Here is an account of the feats of Frank W. Gurner, of Eastport, L. I., who claims the title of "Champion Chicken-Picker of the World." He is willing to bet \$5,000 that he has a right to the title and his record is one chicken plucked in five seconds. This extraordinary performance Turner has repeatedly accomplished, and in all the contests in which he has taken part he has distanced his competitors to such an extent that it is almost painful to witness their puny efforts.

Some time ago Gurner thought he had a rival worthy of his metal in John Delap, of Fire Island, who had a great reputation as an expert in this line. A friendly contest was proposed. Daily in an evil moment accepted.

The chickens were produced and Gurner went to work. Gurner did not move a hand, but watched his opponent. When the latter was half through Gurner dived his fowl in scalding water, tossed it in the air, rubbed it

after his own peculiar method and before the astounded Gurner knew what had happened the chicken was handed to the judges without as much as a pluck-feather on it.

The Greenport champion fared even worse, and after a ridiculously one-sided match Gurner offered to pluck four chickens to the Greenporter's one, but even with this handicap the offer was refused.

In the presence of a New York World reporter Gurner equalled his record time of five seconds, and then offered to pluck one "slowly" in twelve seconds, to show how it was done.

This is what happened: Gurner plunged the fowl into scalding water, seized it and threw it into the air, caught it as it came down with one hand around each wing. With lightning like rapidity the right hand then shot out, carrying away all the feathers of the wing on that side. The same motion on the opposite side carried away the feathers on that wing.

The chicken was then laid on Gurner's right leg, and Gurner, both hands moving like piano keys operated by a rapid player, literally struck off the feathers on the upper side. It was immediately tossed over to his left leg and similar treatment followed on its other side. The chicken was then placed between the operator's legs and a clapping movement of the hands followed. When this ceased the chicken was absolutely plucked clean.

Early Mining Days.

Gathered in and around Butte are men who have mined in almost every country under the sun. It was a reporter's talk yesterday to run against one who talked in an interesting way. He was a large, rather fine looking man, apparently about seventy years old and a man who had watched with close interest the historic days of '49.

"Yes," he was out in California in the old days," he replied to a question, and then added with a pleasant smile, "I was there from '49 to '80, and took all the courses, from pan to little giant, and from hand-made black powder cartridges to dynamite."

"When gold was discovered by Marshall in that fair race Sutter was digging for his saw mill at Coloma, not a man in that country knew a thing about mining. Never heard how they knew it was gold, hey? Well, there has been a great many stories told about it, but here is the right one. It was a little nugget Marshall picked up, worth three or four dollars. Each one of the gang looked at it, bit it, tasted it, rubbed it, smelled it, but none of them had a clear idea what it was. Several thought it might be gold, but none was sure of it. A happy thought struck Marshall. Mrs. Weber boarded the hands. She was making soft soap from pine ashes. Marshall proposed the lady should boil the nugget in lye a day or two, and if it didn't change color or lose its substance in the test was sure enough gold. Well, it stood the test. The world knows the rest."

—Butte (Montana) Inter Mountain.

Future of the Panorama.

There are few better educators than the panorama. Who of us cannot remember our first impressions of various countries and changing scenes as opened to our view by the panorama. Of late, however, this form of exhibition has fallen into disuse, largely, no doubt, because it is too unwieldy and involves too much time, money and labor to be profitable. The new idea in panorama or cyclorama exhibitions is exceedingly interesting, as showing the advance in methods on this line. A prepared wall, hung with a cylindrical chamber is all that is required as a permanent plant. Upon this wall pictures are thrown after the fashion of stereopticon views. The apparatus is suspended in the centre of the room, like a chandelier. Electric lights are connected with it, and the exhibiting apparatus occupies a circular table attached to the upper rim of a round box-shaped receiver, in the middle of which the operator stands. The table is readily revolved, and has sets of projectors, lanterns, kinetoscopes, cinematographs and other necessary arrangements. Vanishing effects and tones of all grades, from the brightest to the most shadowy, are at hand. With this equipment it is possible to picture the march of an army, the movements of animals and vehicles, or the antics and pranks of human beings, moonlight effects, naval battles, ships in motion, and all of the various scenes of New York Ledger.

The Cap of the Sphinx.

In a letter from Cairo to the European edition of The Herald it was stated: "Colonel G. E. Raoum has continued making excavations at the Sphinx and has come upon a most interesting find. In the head of the Sphinx there is a hole drilled to the depth of seven feet, and it has been pretty generally agreed that this hole was connected with a cap which must have crowned the head of the Sphinx, but which cap has been missing from time immemorial. Many excavations have been previously undertaken, but it has been left for the ex-colonel of engineers from San Francisco to find the cap. This was come upon at a depth of fourteen or fifteen feet only below the surface. It measures four feet three inches in extreme breadth, and is marked with the three lot columns, underneath which is the serpent of the Sphinx, between the forepaws, and is painted red."

Much interest is attached to the unearthing of this portion of the Sphinx, as it has been missing for centuries."—Washington Star.

This Watch Talks.

A watch that talks, that calls the hours in a still, small voice, instead of noting their passage by a chime, is the invention of Casimir Levan, of Switzerland, of course. This wonderful piece of mechanism was based by Levan upon his knowledge of the workings of the phonograph. The case, instead of containing a striking apparatus, as of some of the more costly watches do, is provided with a minute phonographic cylinder, which is fitted with a sensitive plate, which has received the impression of a human voice. It is delicately connected with the perfect movement of the watch. It speaks in French only, telling the hour and quarter, and can be distinctly heard while lying on a table.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Pennsylvania dairy commissioner says that Pennsylvania, all over the State, are getting much better milk than they did before he began to prosecute the rascally milkmen.

Europe's population has increased by 23,028,000 in the last ten years, nearly half of the increase, 12,510,000, being in Russia, while France has remained stationary, her total increase being only 67,000.

The people in Washington want every bicycle to be provided with an automatic bell, which will ring all the time the machine is in motion. Washingtonians are tired of dodging and being run over. The pavements are nearly all asphalt, and the bike is very popular.

Some one in Washington is sending circulars to former slave-owners in the South, telling them that the Government is going to reimburse them for the slaves set free by Lincoln's proclamation. All that is required is a small fee, which the writer of the circular will kindly receive and give to the good Government.

A tax on vehicles, whether kept for hire or personal use, is imposed in many Western communities, on the principle that their owners should pay specially for the use of the highway, and the Indiana Supreme Court has decided that such a tax may be collected from non-residents who drive over the streets of a city.

A brand new disease has just been reported from England. They call it scurpox. It is found among football players, and the first outbreak of it occurred among the players at Wellington College. It is a form of skin disease, and the college medical officer names it football impetigo. The disease usually attacks the face, and sometimes the hands.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert has finally recommended the preparations of plans for housing "homing pigeons" along the Atlantic coast. The object is to establish communication with war vessels while at sea, the pigeon being taken aboard and liberated at certain points to bear messages to their homes on the coast. The stations are to be established at various strategic places on the coast.

Spain is waking up to the necessity of re-foresting her mountains. The little king recently went to a village a few miles east of Madrid and planted a pine sapling, after which 2,000 children selected from the Madrid schools each planted a tree. Medals were distributed among them, with the inscription "First Arbor Day instituted in the reign of Alfonso XIII, 1896." Similar festivities are to be held yearly in different places, and the children are to be taken out to see how their trees grow, in the hope that they will foster tree planting in their districts.

The great decrease in the value of horses in the West in recent years is well shown by the results of a recent auction sale at Pomona, Cal. The animals sold were not rough horses from the range, but good carriage and work stock. Several horses which five years ago would have brought \$80 or \$90 were sold for \$5 to \$7. Teams of carriage horses that would have brought \$140 to \$180 in 1892 sold for \$42, and a number of large, well-formed, fairly well-bred horses sold for an average of \$30 apiece, although a few years ago they would have been cheap at \$100 to \$120.

There are to be about 200 railway stations distributed over the new Siberian railway. The rolling stock will comprise 2,000 locomotives, 3,000 passenger cars, and 36,000 goods wagons. The passenger traffic will be almost confined to third and fourth classes, and the tariff will be very low. The works in connection with this great undertaking are being pushed on with much energy, and the work is expected to be completed in from five to six years. The opening of this line will shorten the journey round the world by about 20 days. The speed on most of the lines, however, will not generally exceed about 15 miles an hour.

A backwoods court is thus described in The Cincinnati Enquirer: "A desperado was offended at the court and used unbecoming language, and when fined for contempt claimed that he could not be guilty of contempt, since there was no courthouse. The 'squire ordered a circle made to represent a courthouse, whereupon the desperado got outside of the line and remarked: 'Given out, he said: 'Make your court house larger.' Another defendant was guilty of a breach of the peace. The court sent him to jail, writing the following mittimus: 'Jailer of Garrard County—You will please lock John Blevin up in jail and keep him until I call for him. He has been 'cuttin' up and cussing and trying to fight.'"

According to Professor Alexander Hogg, State Manager of Public Schools in Texas, while the South has gained 54 per cent, in population in the last twenty years, the increase in the enrollment of its school attendance has been 180 per cent. In the same period the value of the school property has increased from \$16,000,000 to \$51,000,000, an addition of nearly \$2,000,000 per year. Of all the people in the South, white and black, one in five is at attendance at school during some part of the year. This is the proportion in Saxony, which excels all countries in Europe. It is estimated that of the \$320,000,000 expended for education in the South in the last eighteen years, one-fourth has been for the colored race. In this work of education Florida is leading her sister States, having a school enrolment of 96 per 100 of population, as compared with an enrolment of 61 in the other Southern States, and giving her children eighteen more days schooling in the year.

Physical endurance is not a necessary accompaniment of unusual size, according to the Police Commissioners of Cincinnati. Some years ago the standard of height for admission to the police force, originally five feet seven and one-half inches, was raised to five feet nine inches. Later another inch was added, the purpose being to lift the standard slowly until six feet had been reached. But now a return has been made to five feet eight and a half inches as the standard. One of the commissioners explains that "by careful observation we have come to the conclusion that 60 per cent. of the big men of the department cannot stand the work as well as the smaller men." Another reason for the change, in which there is a tribute to the salubrity of the country and its effect on physical growth, is that the lifting of the standard crowded out the city-bred men and gave the preference to the strapping lads from the ploughed fields. These latter, however, from their inexperience in city ways, made inferior policemen.

One of the novel electrical developments of the West has been the operation of electric lighting plants by means of artesian wells. The latest of these is at Chamberlain, S. D., situated on what is known as the artesian well basin, embracing over 20,000 square miles in the central portion of that State. Throughout that region, one can bore into the earth at almost any spot, and at a depth of about 2,000 feet obtain a constant flow of water to the surface, averaging about 1,000 gallons per minute. These underground waters may be regarded as a new resource, and in Prussia County, where Chamberlain is situated, there are now over thirty such wells, yielding 70,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

At Chamberlain the well is 8 inches in diameter and 675 feet deep, and water rushes up through sections of iron pipe, which penetrates through the strata of granite to the underlying body of water. Pressure is so great that when reduced to a 2½ inch stream by a nozzle, the water shoots up to a height of 262 feet. In the Chamberlain plant, the volume of water is reduced to a stream about 3 inches in diameter, which impinges on the buckets arranged radially on the rim of a well known type of Western wheel. This wheel is mounted on a shaft which carries a large driving pulley, and the pulley belts to a 500-incandescent-light alternating-current machine. The power is more than sufficient to run the plant at its full capacity, and the 500 lights are all in use. The regulation is simple, and is dependent upon raising or lowering the water nozzle at the wheel, and the power is thrown off entirely by swiveling the nozzle, so that the water discharges and runs out under the wheel buckets, and runs out through the waste pipe. There is no reason why every one of the wells should not thus be made to yield its power for electric light and motor service as well as for irrigation.

The People of Dads.

Pierce as they are in war, the people of Dads are when at peace the gentlest of creatures, extremely devoted to their children and living a home life absolutely unknown among the Arabs. Just as in appearance, so in moral character, do they excel, and the vices so common among the Moors are unknown in the homes of the Berbers. They seem to possess none of that uncontrollable passion that is so large a feature in the Arab character, and its place is taken by affection and sincerity. No doubt to a great extent the moral character of the Berbers is due to the fact that their women are allowed entire liberty, do not veil their faces, and mix on almost all occasions with the men.

One of the first things that struck me on my arrival at Dads was the good-humored and innocent chaff that passed between the men and the girls of the tribe, even in the streets of the town, and still more when they brought us our food to the minaret on the house-top. The women are distinctly pretty, with fair skins and clear complexion, but they detract much from their appearance by the strange manner in which they adorn their features with henna and Kohl, the former a red dye and the latter antimony.

Silver-Gray Fox Secured.

A. B. F. Kinney bought on Wednesday the pelt of a silver-gray fox which, it is said, was killed near Charlton. The fox is the third of its kind killed in Worcester county in recent years. For a number of years Mr. Kinney has had a standing offer of \$100 for a prime silver-gray pelt. Mr. Kinney has a valuable collection of different varieties of foxskins, and wanted a silver-gray to add to it. The pelt is prime, but it is not a pure silver-gray. The fur from the head half way down the body is pure black and very handsome. There the silver hairs begin and are thickly scattered through the black. The brush is unusually handsome, being black, with a pure white tip. The fox was caught in a trap. It must have weighed about 11½ pounds. It is said that hunters have repeatedly seen a silver-gray in the neighborhood. Fur handlers of long experience say that there is no difference between a black fox and a silver-gray. They say that when the guard hairs come out on a black fox they are gray tipped, and give the silver cast. Other hunters experienced in handling furs, among them being Mr. Kinney, say that the black and gray foxes are entirely different.

On the Jack Rabbit Platform.

State Senator K. B. Wilcockson, of Oakley, Logan county, Kan., conducted a jack rabbit hunt out in his country, in which many farmers of two counties took part. Their plan of operation was to form a circle of several miles in circumference, the men being twenty-five feet apart, and at the discharge of a pistol to begin a march toward a common centre. When they came together, shoulder to shoulder, the inclosure formed by their bodies embraced about five acres, in which, after the slaughter by clubs, were strewn the bodies of 5,126 jack rabbits, 12 coyotes and one lynx. This exceeds in numbers the catch of the chase led by Sam Vindivert, of Edwards county, the Jack rabbit region's candidate for United States senator last winter, when less than 4,000 were trapped. Mr. Wilcockson therefore claims the right to run for United States senator as the jackrabbit candidate.—St. Louis Republic.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CRAWFORD CO. AVALANCHE. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, APRIL 30, 1896.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Of Crawford County, Michigan.

Special Session, April 20th, 1896.

Special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, commenced and held at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, on the 20th day of April A. D. 1896.

GRAYLING, April 11th, 1896.
To James W. Hartwick, Clerk of Crawford County.

Dear Sir—You are hereby requested to call a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, for Monday, the 20th day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing the said Board, to secure uniform assessments, and for the transaction of such other business, as may come before them.

Signed
J. J. NIEDERER,
Supervisor of Maple Forest.
THOS. WAKLEY,
Supervisor of Grove.
GEO. W. COMER,
Supervisor of Grayling.

On motion of Supervisor Niederer, Supervisor Ira H. Richardson was chosen temporary chairman.

Roll call:
Grayling—George W. Comer.
Ball—Charles E. Kellogg.
Blaine—Fred. Hoessli.
Grove—Thos. Wakeley.
Maple Forest—John J. Niederer.
Center Plains—Alexander Emory.
Beaver Creek—Washington Stewart.
South Branch—Ira H. Richardson.
Frederic—Chas. Barber (absent.)

On motion of Sup. Wakeley the chair appointed Supervisors Niederer and Comer tellers.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Board proceed by an informal ballot to the election of a permanent chairman. Motion carried.

The ballot resulted as follows:
Thos. Wakeley received six (6); I. H. Richardson received one (1) Geo. W. Comer received one (1).

Moved by Sup. Hoessli that the informal ballot be declared formal and Thos. Wakeley declared elected chairman. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the Board adjourn till to-morrow, at 9 o'clock a. m., to give the chairman time to appoint his committees. Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, APRIL 21st 1896.

Roll called. Full Board present, except Sup. Barber, of Frederic. Sup. Wakeley in the chair.

GRAYLING, April 21st, 1896.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Rules respectfully recommends, that Tibbitt's Manual be adopted as guide for all parliamentary rules of the Board of Supervisors for the present year. We further recommend that the Board convene promptly at the hour as set forth in the adjournments.

Respectfully Yours

I. H. RICHARDSON,
CHAS. KELLOGG,
Committee on Rules.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the Committee on Rules be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Minutes of yesterday's meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bills, as read by the clerk, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Claims and accounts. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Committee on County Printing be authorized to contract for the printing of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for the ensuing year, to be issued in a supplement form. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the appointment of the standing committees by the chairman be approved, and the same placed on record. Motion carried.

Committees.

RULES.

Richardson, Kellogg and Barber.

EQUALIZATION.

Comer, Niederer and Richardson.

COUNTY PRINTING.

Hoessli, Stewart and Niederer.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Barber, Emory and Comer.

FINANCE AND SETTLEMENT.

Niederer, Comer and Emory.

APPORTIONMENT.

Richardson, Hoessli and Emory.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Stewart, Barber and Kellogg.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Niederer, Richardson and Stewart.

COUNTY BUILDING.

Kellogg, Hoessli and Richardson.

COUNTY POOR.

Emory, Hoessli and Comer.

Moved by Supervisor Richardson that the report of the jail inspectors be read. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the jail inspectors be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Board adjourn till 3 o'clock, p. m., to give the committees time to work. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 22d, 1896.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present, except Sup. Barber. Supervisor Wakeley in the chair.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Claims and Accounts respectfully submits the following as their report, recommending the allowance of the several amounts as given below, and that the Clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same:

No.	Subm.	Allowed
1	Flora Marvin	3 00
2	Flora Marvin	1 78
3	J. J. Niederer	7 32
4	J. J. Coventry	10 44
5	Chas. W. Amidon	1 50
6	Jno. Hanna	45
7	A. Kraus	13 27
8	Nelt Munson	4 00
9	Nelt Munson	4 00
10	L. Fournier	8 20
11	William C. Johnson	2 55
12	Frank R. Deckrow	2 50
13	J. W. Hartwick	18 51
14	Peter E. Johnson	5 80
15	Jay A. Len	7 40
16	Robert McElroy	24 60
17	R. P. Forbes	8 00
18	Ingling Bros. & Ev'd	12 00
19	do do	3 75
20	Richmond & Backus	15 00
21	O. Palmer	16 75
22	Wm. Woodburn	20 25
23	S. H. & Co.	55 35
24	Frank Brigham	10 91
25	W. S. Chalker	112 30
26	H. W. Woodworth	5 00
27	F. E. Wolfe	5 00
28	Hubbard Head	24 00

All bills in the Diphtheria cases in the village of Grayling are referred back to the Board.

Bill of David McCormick is referred back to the claimant for explanation.

ALEXANDER EMORY,

GEO. W. COMER,

Com. on Claims and Accounts.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Diphtheria bills of the village of Grayling be taken into consideration. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bills in the Diphtheria cases be referred to the Superintendents of the Poor.

Amended by Sup. Comer that the Prosecuting Attorney be called in for his opinion in the matter.

Yeas and Nays called. Yeas: Messrs Stewart, Comer, Hoessli, Wakeley and Emory. Nays: Richardson and Kellogg. Motion carried as amended.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bills referred to be turned over to the Prosecuting Attorney. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bill of D. McCormick be referred to the Prosecuting Attorney for his decision as to whether he be entitled to pay for one or seven convictions. Motion carried.

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors, now in session, that the resolution on page 325, of the old Supervisors journal, under date of October 17th, 1891, in allowing the Game Warden \$20.00 for each conviction of violation of the game laws, be rescinded. Signed

I. H. RICHARDSON.

Resolution passed by an unanimous vote.

GRAYLING, April 22d, 1896.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford Co.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on County Printing submits the following as their report.

We have contracted with O. Palmer, for the printing of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for the ensuing year, which contract is annexed hereto, and we recommend the approval thereof.

We further recommend that the County Clerk shall immediately after each session furnish and deliver to the said O. Palmer a true copy of said proceedings, for which he shall be entitled to the amount of \$30.00 for the year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRED HOESSLI,

J. J. NIEDERER,

W. STEWART,

Com. on County Printing.

Moved by Sup. Comer that the report of the Committee on County Printing be accepted and adopted. Motion carried by Yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas: Messrs Comer, Hoessli, Niederer, Wakeley and Stewart. Nays: Messrs Richardson, Kellogg and Emory.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Committee on Apportionment take the matter of fixing the salary of the County Game Warden's into consideration, and report to-morrow morning. Yeas and Nays called. Yeas: Messrs Hoessli, Wakeley, Niederer, Comer, Stewart and Emory. Nays: Messrs Richardson and Kellogg. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Hoessli to adjourn until to-morrow, 8 o'clock, a. m. Yeas and Nays called. Yeas: Messrs Comer, Kellogg, Hoessli, Wakeley and Niederer. Nays: Messrs Richardson, Emory and Stewart. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,
Chairman.

J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, APRIL 22d, 1896.

Supervisor Wakeley in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present, except Barber, of Frederic.

Minutes read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the Prosecuting Attorney's opinion be received and placed on record. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, April 21st, 1896.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County, Mich.

Gentlemen: My opinion is asked by you, whether the several bills presented to your body, which originated from the cases of diphtheria lately in this county, should not first have been submitted to the Superintendents of the Poor, and by them audited, to decide whether the persons aided were paupers, or if it was proper to render them such aid at the expense of the county.

Under section 483, Howell's annotated Statutes, we find that it is the duty of your Board "to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sums so fixed and defined shall be subject to no appeal."

Section 1647, Public Acts of 1895 recites "when any person coming from abroad or residing in any township within this state, shall be infected, or shall lately before have been infected with the small-pox or other sickness dangerous to the public health, the Board of Health of the township where such persons may be, shall make effectual provisions in the manner which they shall judge best for the safety of the inhabitants by removing such sick or infected person to a separate house, if it can be done without danger to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistance and necessities, which shall be at the charge of the person himself, his parents or other persons, who may be liable for his support, if able; otherwise as a charge to the county to which he belongs: Provided that the Health Board shall keep and render an itemized and separate statement of expenses incurred in so caring for each person."

From the above I am of the opinion that these bills are properly before you for your decision as to their legality, under the last section quoted, and as to the amount and value of services rendered, or supplies furnished, the same as in all claims against the county.

Very respectfully submitted

O. PALMER,

Prosecuting Attorney.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the petition concerning "Roads," be placed in the hands of the committee on Roads and Bridges, that they may confer with the Township Board of the township of Grayling in regard to the same.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the report of the Building Committee be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

GRAYLING, April 22d, 1896.
To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County, Mich:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on County Buildings beg leave to report as follows: By request of the Sheriff we have examined the living rooms of the Court House and we find that the dining room and kitchen need repapering; and we recommend that the Sheriff be instructed to have it done.

C. E. KELLOGG,
I. H. RICHARDSON,
F. F. HOESSLI, } Com.

Moved by Supervisor Comer, that the report of the committee on salary of Game Warden, be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Crawford County:

Gentlemen:—We the undersigned committee have had the salary of the Game Warden under consideration, and would recommend that he be allowed \$5.00, Five Dollars, for each conviction under the Game Laws.

I. H. RICHARDSON, } Com.

F. F. HOESSLI, } Com.

ALEXANDER EMORY, } Com.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson, that the bill of D. McCormick be allowed at \$20.00, instead of \$140.00. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bills of the Diphtheria cases be taken into consideration. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson, that all bills be read as they are acted on. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Emory that the bill of L. Fournier of \$21.30; be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the bill of Peter E. Johnson, for killing a dog, be allowed at \$1.50. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson, that the bill of Dr. Insley of \$65.85 be allowed at \$20.00. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bill of Wm. McCullough, of \$1.50 be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bill of Mrs. Thos. Mulvey, for \$33.00, be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Hoessli that the bill of S. H. & Co., for \$1.36, be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bill of Braden & Forbes, for \$14.00, be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bill of Bates, Marsh & Co. be allowed as charged, at \$16.58. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Hoessli that the bill of A. Kraus, of \$1.00, be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bill of Geo. Comer be allowed at \$3.98 as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Emory that the bill of Davis, of \$2.35 be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Emory that the bill of Wm. Fisher, of \$132.48, be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges be read. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, April 22d 1896.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred a petition of a number of taxpayers of Maple Forest and Grayling townships, concerning the building and repairing of a public highway from the village of Grayling to the Forbush Corners, respectfully report that they have considered the same with the town board of the township of Grayling. We recommend that the petition be granted, and that the herewith attached agreement be accepted and approved of. Petition is herewith returned, and recommended to be recorded.

Respectfully Yours

J. J. NIEDERER,
W. STEWART,
Com. on Roads and Bridges.

AGREEMENT.

On the 22d day of April, 1896, the following agreement has been made: To build and repair the highway on a straight line from the village of Grayling to the Forbush Corners, in the township of Maple Forest. Total amount of estimated expenditures \$800.00, whereof the town board in behalf of the village of Grayling agrees to pay the sum of \$300.00; the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the County of Crawford, the sum of \$250.00, and Supervisor John J. Niederer, in behalf of the township of Maple Forest, the sum of \$50.00. All moneys are to be made available on or after the first day of June 1896. The Commissioner of Highways of the township of Grayling, the Commissioner of Highways of the township of Maple Forest, and the chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges shall have the matter in charge. Contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. No extra charges shall be made by the chairman of the committee to the county in connection.

WM. G. MARSH,
ROB. MCELROY,
WM. WOODHURN,
Town Board of Grayling Tp.

W. STEWART,
J. J. NIEDERER,
Com. on Roads and Bridges.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned residents of the township of Maple Forest, herewith submit the following petition, and ask you to give the same due consideration, and find ways and means to furnish relief in the premises, if possible.

From the corner of Section 32—28—3 (Forbush Corner) there is a public highway running south to the village of Grayling. Some years ago said highway had been surveyed and a narrow track cut out; the travel on it has been increasing, hardly any repairs have been made, and the condition of the road has been growing worse from year to year, until at times it is almost impassable. Said road runs one mile through the township of Maple Forest, the balance is in the township of Grayling. It is the only direct connection between the townships aforesaid and the vil-

lage of Grayling, also the only one that connects the two county seats, Grayling and Gaylord. On account of the bad condition thereof the patience of the inhabitants of Maple Forest has been tested to almost its highest degree.

We are citizens and tax payers of Crawford County, we are attached to the people of the same, Grayling is our county seat, Grayling is our market place and trading point, but we must have a way to come there. We have a good road from the Forbush Corners north through the whole township, and two miles beyond the town line, running to the village of Waters, in Otsego county. Waters has a first class saw mill and lumber establishment, as well as a good Hay, Feed, Hardware, Grocery and Drug Store, prices are always as favorable there as they are in Grayling, but the village lays in Otsego county. We believe in protecting our home market, and supporting our home institutions, but we ask you to assist us so we are not compelled to abandon all this on account of not having a passable highway to keep in connection with our county seat; we will gladly do our part as far we can.

References to any details will be given by the Supervisor, who has the matter in charge, all of which is respectfully submitted to your careful consideration, and your faithful citizens will ever pray.

Dated at Maple Forest, this 18th day of April, 1896.

Signed:

John J. Niederer, Ben. F. Sherman, Wm. Sherman, C. H. Tompkins, Jno Malco, Ed. Cobb, Jno Howse, J. Charron, K. R. Charron, Louis Delaire, M. F. Smith, Nell Patton, A. Howse, Frank B. Sherman, Rufus Edmonds, C. B. Johnson, John Woodburn, Jno. Edmonds Eli Forbush, J. K. Bates.

We, the undersigned tax payers of Grayling, do add our petition to the above.

Signed:

F. R. Deckrow, J. F. Wilcox, U. J. Shirts, Melvin Bates, R. D. Connine, John F. Hum, Nelson Persons, D. McKay, Wm. McCullough, E. McKay, A. Kraus, Ed. Hempstead, Wm. S. Chalker.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the several bills of the Supervisors be read. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Richardson that the several bills of the Supervisors be allowed as read. Motion carried.

SUPERVISORS BILLS.

Alexander Emory	10 20
Thos. Wakely	10 40
J. J. Niederer	10 32
W. Stewart	10 44
Geo. Comer	9 00
Fred. Hoessli	10 20
Ira H. Richardson	11 50
Chas. Kellogg	12 00

Minutes read and approved.
Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the Board adjourn till the 4th Monday in June 1896. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,

CHAIRMAN.

J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.